The Middletown Transcript

VOLUME 50 NO 34. MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY AUGUST 17, 1918 PRICE THREE CENT

NEW SHELL PLANT

Extensive Preparations Being Made by the Government

CONSTRUCTING NEW RAILROAD

The Scribe on Wednesday, August 7th, as the guest of Messrs. Fogel & Burstan, viewed the extensive preparations being made by the Government to build a huge war plant, near Port Penn.

A railroad has been surveyed from the Delaware railroad main line at Mt. Pleasant to the Delaware river near Port Penn, and houses to accommodate the workmen have already been erected at Mt. Pleasant.

Near Port Penn the Government has bought 800 acres of land, and it is designed to employ 8000 men at the works when completed, on or about January 1st, 1919.

Already many structures are up and others being built on both sides of the road, and in a few weeks the whole locality will be a busy beehive of working hundreds, later to become working thousands.

Here is a big future trade for somebody—nay, a good present trade, for there will be thousands of workmen building the plant who must be supplied forthwith with all the necessaries of life.

Here is a question The Transcript—eager as it always is to do or discover something beneficial to our town—wishes to ask its business men, its merchants especially: "What steps do you mean to take to get the town's share—the lion's share, if possible—of that big trade, present and future? Will you not make some organized movement to capture this rich business?"

The Transcript suggests that a public meeting be called at once about the matter, and some steps taken towards this end.

Might it not pay our merchants to run on Saturday nights (or oftener) a number of auto-busses between that point and Middletown, if not quite free, for a very small fare, a nominal trifle to pay part of the cost? Could there be such a thing as a hearty co-operation among all the stores and persons or firms doing business here, these busses would bring many buyers, buyers with full wallets, too.

Then again, these big crowds of workers will want amusement—movies, etc., and why cannot Middletown manage to draw hundreds—on Saturday night, especially—who would not only go to the movies but would also patronize our excellent stores. Let's wake up and go for this fat trade—not wait for it to hunt us for it never will.

OBITUARY

EPHRAIM BEASTEN

Ephraim Beasten, aged 56 years, died at his home on Main street, at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning. He had been in poor health for more than a year and suffered a stroke of paralysis on Monday which resulted in his death.

The deceased had been associated with his sister, Miss Eugenia Beasten, in the insurance business for some years. He is survived by one brother, Walter B. Beasten and six sisters, Misses Mary, Laura and Eugenia Beasten, of this town; Mrs. Thomas Rothwell and Mrs. James Rothwell, of Philadelphia; and Mrs. Arthur Johns, of Warwick, Md. Mrs. Beasten died about a year ago.

The funeral services were held at his late home yesterday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock, and interment was made in Forest Cemetery.

MRS. DOROTHY GILCH

Mrs. Dorothy Gilch, widow of the late Leonard Gilch, of Odessa, died at her home in that town, Wednesday morning, after an illness caused by a fall which she received sometime ago The deceased was in her 83d year, and had spent most of her life in Odessa.

Mrs. Gilch leaves to mourn her death one son and four daughters who are; Miss Mary Gilch and Mr. William Gilch who were at home, and Mrs. Robert Mobray, Mrs. Joseph Hampson, Mrs. Dr. Melvin, all of Baltimore.

The funeral services will be held at her late home on High Street, Odessa, this afternoon at 1.30 o'clock and interment will be made in St. Paul's M. E. Cemetery.

Middletown Hotel Sold

The Middletown Hotel, owned by George H. Johnson, who has been proprietor for six years, was sold on Monday to Amor Kline of Lancaster, Pa., the terms of sale being private. Mr. Kline will take possesion of the property on September 1, and will reopen the hotel for the accommodation of the public. The property was put up at public sale about one month ago and the rear portion, including the large sales stables was sold to Julian G. Cleaver for $2,875, and the Hotel portion of property was withdrawn at $9,750. The property with the license was sold six years ago by John P. McIntyre to Mr. Johnson for $55,000. Since the expiration of the license on July 1, no meals have been served in the hotel.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH NOTES

Sunday, August 18th. The Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.

Services: 10.30, Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon.

7.30, Evensong.

THE ALTAR GUILD

The Rector wishes to express, both for himself and the other members of the church, a word of hearty appreciation of the exceeding care and singular devotion of the work done by this organization. It is one of the valuable and necessary societies of the church. Under the careful and reverent leadership of Miss Ethel Brady, directress, the work of this Guild has become firmly and well established. Our services are rendered the more attractive, our spirit of devotion deepened because of the quiet, faithful, reverent work of the Altar Guild.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S DAY, AUGUST 24TH

"When thou wast under the fig-tree, I saw thee." St. John 1:58.

St. Bartholomew was one of the twelve apostles, and is generally believed to be identical with that Nathanael whom Jesus saw "under the fig-tree," before mortal eyes could have discerned him, and of whom He said, "Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom is no guile." He preached the Gospel in Arabia and India, travelled through Asia, and finally settled in a city of Armenia; where he was most cruelly martyred by the idolatrous people whom he had tried to turn to the faith of Christ—flayed alive, it is said, by order of the king. Let us try to imitate the example of his ready faith and patient obedience, that we may be "faithful over a few things," and with him, hereafter "enter into the joy of our Lord."

TO OUR BOYS AWAY

Thank God for you! You are in your place and ready, in the face of the most terrible crisis that the cause of righteousness ever has known. We miss you always, every day, every hour. And we pray for you—in church and in the quiet of our moments alone with God. We think of you in church, in Sunday School, in the office, and at home. Yes, we miss you. But we do not want you at home. Not yet. When your task is done, and this great world-wrong is righted, and you can come home with victory won and in honor, then we want you. We want you now in the selfish spots left in us, but if you ask us our choice, it would be "stay," even though the heart breaks in the utterance. In the meantime, it will help you to know that we care. That every pain and weariness and hardship you are called upon to bear will be pain and weariness and hardship to us. We shall go with you step by step and day by day. By day and night our prayers rise to God for you, and the work we are doing for you at home will furnish our prayer with meaning. I do not so much pray that you may be kept worthy of us back home, as that we at home may be kept worthy of you. And yet I pray that God may bring you clean out of all temptation; that you may be good soldiers, and that shortly righteous peace with honor will be declared that you will be sent home safely to us.

We want a Service Flag in honor of those who have enlisted and gone forth from our midst to overthrow autocracy.

"God save our noble men,
Send them safe home again,
God save our men;
Keep them victorious,
Patient and chivalrous,
They are dear to us—
God save our men."



J. W. SUDDARD

Resident of New Castle County during past ten years

CANDIDATE FOR

LEVY COURT COMMISSIONER

6th District

Subject to Republican Primary

Progressive farmer, Secretary and Treasurer of Pencader Hundred Farmers Club; Banker for twenty years in one of Chicago's largest banks; President of board West Chicago Park Commission for four pears.

The candidate, if successful, pledges his best efforts to a strict business adminstration in the interest of the tax payer. Efficiency and economy will be his aim.

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Miss Katie Droll is sojourning at Atlantic City, N. J.

Miss Pearl Otwell, of Laurel, is visiting relatives in town.

Mr. S. Burstan is spending two weeks at Atlantic City, N. J.

Mrs. Clara Brady Green is spending sometime at Pocono, Pa.

Mrs. George H. Johnson is spending ten days at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Mr. Bruce Whitlock, of Wilmington, is spending this week with his parents.

Mrs. Mary Droll is entertaining Mrs. Jacob Heintz and daughter, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Elias M. Shallcross is spending a week at Ocean City and Atlantic City, N. J.

Mr. J. C. Segelken, of Edgewood, Md., spent the week-end with his parents here.

Mr. Frank M. Richards, of Washington, D. C., spent the week-end with his wife here.

Mrs. Nehemiah Davis and Mrs. Mary Hampton are at Ocean Grove, N. J., for a week.

Miss Sallie Crossland, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with her brother, Mr. J. Z. Crossland and wife.

Miss Blanche Beck, of Wilmington, spent from Saturday until Tuesday with the Misses Gallagher.

Miss Emma Brown and Helen Kates have returned home from a visit with relatives in Philadelphia and New Jersey.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Messick and Dr. and Mrs. W. Victor Messick, of Smyrna are at Rehoboth for the balance of the season.

Mr. Charles Segelken and son, Russell, of Sparrows Point, Md., spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Segelken.

Mrs. Joseph H. Mendinhall and son, Mr. Charles Mendinhall, of Wilmington, are visiting her father, Mr. Charles P. Cochran.

Mrs. A. Fogel and daughter, Laura, who are spending the summer at Atlantic City, N. J., are at their home here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Pool and daughter, Miss Letitia and son John, motored to Cape May, N. J., where they will spend a few days.

Mr. Leslie T. Truitt, of the U. S. N., stationed at Norfolk, Va., spent this week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Thomas Truitt.

Misses Lena and Viola Weber entertained Mrs. Albert Weeks, of Philadelphia, last week. Mr. Weeks spent Saturday and Sunday here.

Miss Ruth Campbell, of Wilmington, and Mr. Morris Savage, of Camp Dix, N. J., were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Whitlock and family.

Mrs. Estella Ford and daughter, Miss Gladys G. Ford, of Schenectady, N. Y., have returned home, after a very pleasant visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Kirk.

Mrs Elizabeth Vinyard received a letter last week from her son, J. Harry Vinyard, announcing his safe arrival in France. Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Kirk also received one from their son, William V. Kirk. These two young men from our town left for "overseas," about the same time and these were the first letters received here since their departure.

MIDDLETOWN MAN HURT

In the latest casualty list from General Pershing in France, appears the name of John J. Hoffecker, aged 24 years, of Middletown, a son of Mrs. C. A. Hoffecker. The young soldier, one of the best liked young men of Middletown, was connected with the Ninth Infantry, Company B, and has been "over there" since last September. He holds the distinction of being the first resident of Middletown to sacrifice himself to Uncle Sam's army.

Last June a year ago he was working in Chester, Pa., and immediately, upon learning the need of men in the army, enlisted. He was sent to Fort Slocum, and after being there for a week, left for Camp Syracuse, N. Y., and in September went overseas. The soldier is injured but the extent of his injuries is not known.—*Evening Journal.*

To the above tribute to the brave soldier lad, The Transcript adds its hearty wish that he may long be spared to his country and friends. God forbid that this young hero-patriot should be our town's pro-martyr to the cause of Freedom! We all with deep participant expectation await the good news that tells of his recovery. The month's time since he was wounded, with his name still absent from the mortuary list, bids us hope. May he get well, and participate in another Paris parade of American soldiers, as he did last Fourth of July!

MIRACLE CURE FOR CHILDREN

These hot days are very dangerous for babes and little children. The number that die in the summer months greatly exceeds that of any other season. The very common and fatal diseases are those of the stomach and bowels.

These diseases are now known to be due to certain microbes in the alimentary canal which multiplying enormously and quickly, set up putrefactive changes there which cause diarrhea and those extremely fatal diseases commonly called "summer complaints."

The Infant-Welfare Center recently opened in Middletown, warned parents of the great perils their children run in hot weather. The Scribe quotes from their public notice, as follows: "In July the deaths of children under two from certain easily preventable digestive diseases are usually more than double those in June. By August the deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis are three times what they are in June, and the number does not fall again to the June level until November."

The Scribe wishes to call the attention of all parents of little children to a new and wonderfully effective remedy now being used by the doctors—a remedy which takes the place of the ill-tasting drugs once used and which sometimes injured the little patients. This new remedy which is absolutely harmless and tasteless, if taken early cures in almost every case, and often so quickly as to seem more like magic than medicine!

Cannot attempt a full explanation of the great discovery of Metchinkoff, the famous Russian bacteriologist and zoologist that the microbe causing sour milk, or lactic acid fermentation, could be introduced living into the human intestines, and multiplying there on its sugar diet, form millions of other like microbes which attack and destroy the harmful, poisonous microbes producing all these deadly diseases.

The wonderful thing about it all is that this sour milk microbe, called by scientists the Bulgarian Bacillus, is perfectly harmless itself though deadly to these other disease-causing microbes or bacilli

These sour milk microbes are made by chemists from certain microbes of Bulgarian sour milk which Metchnikoff found to be stronger than any other like sour milk microbe.

The Scribe has for a period of several years experimented with three of the leading manufactures of these sour milk microbes, both liquid and solid, and has found that the "Bulgara Tablets" manufactured by the big firm of Hynson, Westcott and Dunning, of Baltimore, Md, are the best.

The change which in 24 hours will take place in a child using these Baltimore Bulgara tablets is simply marvelous! In extreme cases, even this remedy saves, for in a very short time, the little one which would soon have died, or at best suffered through the whole hot season, is as well as ever!

Now this is no paid puff but is written in hopes to benefit any parent with little children suffering from these common diseases of the hot days,

Your druggist will get them for you, Mr. Truitt says he will do so. They are sold 50 tablets in a bottle, and cost but little. They keep several months on ice. A few days, use of one or two tablets in sweetened water, 3 times a day will probably cure any case, and will shortly work a miraculous change in any child's condition.

Bees, Booze, And Biz

How doth the busy, boozy bee
Improve each shining flower,
And sip the poppy's juice till he
Reels sprawling by the hour!

I've seen him in a poppy-cup,
Prone, soused, in ecstasy,
While myriad comrades whooped it up,
All drunk as lords can be.

With two legs and a jag, a man
Is in an awful fix;
Think of the boozy bee—how can
He ever manage six?

But, unlike man the busy bee
Is wise, you bet he is!
Once stung, he cuts the esctasy
And settles down to biz.

"If in life's game you would not lose"
The busy bee makes oath,
"You've got to choose 'twixt biz and booze;
You can't get on with both!"

H. E. Narosla

Mailing Yourself Money

Every time you stick a Thrift or War Savings Stamp on your card you are mailing money to yourself to be received later with interest. Cashing in these stamps is going to be better than "getting money from home," for with the money comes the remainder that you contributed to the great victory which then will have been completely won.

All Enjoying It

After such a cold winter when many vowed never to find fault with the hot days when they came, find it a little troublesome to accept the sizzling days with the appearance of enjoyment. There are cold days and hot days and when either goes way beyond normal we are apt to give vent to our feelings. It does not make us feel any cooler, but we feel better.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Many Condensed News Items of the Past Week

IN THIS AND NEARBY POINTS

Buy War Savings Stamps. Good investment.

A share of your job printing is respectfully asked.

Last Sunday was the fourth anniversary of the beginning of the war.

The Chesapeake City commissioners will sell $5000 of bonds for improvements.

That little war garden is doing its share these days supplying fresh vegetables.

In conformity with instructions from Washington the drive for 25,000 women to form a Student Nurse Reserve, has been continued another week.

The fifth annual meeting of the allied farming interests of Cecil County will be held at the Rome School, Port Deposit, Md., today, August 17, 1918.

Fisherman caught a 10-foot shark in the Chesapeake bay, near Tolchester beach this week. It is now being exhibited for the benefit of the Red Cross.

All males of the United States between the ages of 18 and 45 will be subject to draft. These are the age limits finally decided on by the War Department.

The United States inspection boat, "Gannet" has arrived in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal at Delaware City with United States engineers on board to begin a survey of the canal in connection with condemnation proceedings to be started for its acquisition by the government.

It is rumored that all the army trucks, in order to avoid paying toll across the Susquehanna bridge at Perryville, have been ordered to detour from Newark to the old telegraph road, via Rising Sun and the Conowingo bridge which is owned by the State and to cross which no toll is charged.

Blackbird made its first shipment of tomatoes on Friday, a carload being sent to a cannery down the State. The price paid was 50 cents per basket but the buyer told the farmers the price would likely be 70 or 80 cents per basket within a few days as the market shows signs of going higher at any time.

To Picnic At Augustine

The New Castle County Farm Bureau in conjunction with the Milk Producers' Association of the county, will hold an all day picnic at Agustine Beach on Thursday, Aug. 22 when the farmers of the County are expected to gather. There will be speaking in the afternoon. A well known expert will speak on "Milk Production" another speaker on general farm topics, and a third will make a patriotic address. The committee will try to secure the services of the Coast Artillery Band for the day.

Lang—Freeman Wedding

Miss Mildred Freeman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Freeman, of this town, and Mr. Milton E. Lang, of Wilmington, were quietly married by Rev. John W. Jones, pastor of McCabe M. E. Church, Wilmington, Thursday evening, August 8th, at their newly furnished home No. 1001 Tatnall street. Their attendants were Miss Cora Williams, of Wilmington, a friend of the bride and Mr. Norman Lang, brother of the groom.

High Prices going much HIGHER! Fogel & Burston's ad. tells how to escape them.

Bethesda Church Notes

Sunday, August 18th, 1918.

9.30 A. M. Brotherhood devotional meeting. Leader, Bro. George Pinder.

10.30 A. M. Morning worship with sermon by Rev. A. P. Prettyman, of Galena, Md. No evening service.

11.45 A. M. Sunday School session.

Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Announcement!

The Vitagraph feature with Alice Joyce in "The Business of Life," which was to have been at the Middletown Opera House the past Thursday evening will be shown there next Thursday evening, Aug. 22d.

The Delaware State Fair Association has offered $31.00 in prizes to the winning members of the Boys' and Girls' Poultry Clubs at the State Fair in Wilmington during the week of September 2d.

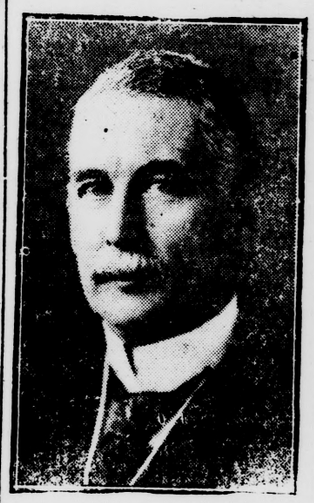
FOR SALE--Wagons and dearborns.
J. C. GREEN.

We pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE for WHEAT and CORN on order, loaded on rail and water at ANY POINT. Phone 5 and 41.

JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

DEATH OF ANDREW E. SANBORN

Andrew E. Sanborn, for many years one of the leading attorneys of the New Castle county bar, and local counsel for the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, died suddenly Monday night at his summer home at Wildwood Crest, N. J.



ANDREW E. SANBORN

Mr. Sanborn suffered an attack of apoplexy. His home in Wilmington was at 813 West street, but during the absence of the family at the seashore it has only been occupied by a caretaker.

Mr. Sanborn was born in Leipsic, Kent county, March 4, 1857, and was graduated from Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., in 1881. Later he studied law under the late Levi C. Bird, and was admitted to the bar of New Castle county September 15, 1884. He and Mr. Bird became law partners and upon the latter's death Mr. Sanborn took his place as counsel here for the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

Mr. Sanborn married Miss Isabella Derrickson, daughter of Dr. Jacob Derrickson, for many years one of the leading physicians of Wilmington. Another daughter became the wife of Frederick Bringhurst.

RESOLUTIONS

The committee of the New Castle County Bar Association through Mr. Biggs the chairman submitted the following resolutions for adoption by the association.

"The sudden and unexpected death of our brother; Andrew E. Sanborn, has removed from the bar of this state a lawyer of the old school, and one devoted to the best ideals of the profession. Always painstaking and faithful in his duties to his clients, he has been able to combine with this a simplicity of manner and kindly consideration for others which have made association with him always agreeable. While during the last few years of his life he has not been extensively engaged in the practice of his profession, for many years he took a prominent part in litigation, and as the close associate, and partner of the late Levi C. Bird, no one was more actively engaged in the preparation and trial of causes. The same tender and watchful consideration he extended to Mr. Bird, he continued to exercise toward all of the other members of the bar. He took an active interest in the public affairs of the community and courageously expressed and maintained his views of civic duty and righteousness.

"RESOLVED, That in his death the bar and State have lost a good man, a warm friend and a valuable citizen; be it further

"RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Mrs. Sanborn and furnished to the press."

Wheat Crop Nearly Threshed

It is estimated that more than three-fourths of the wheat crop in this section is now threshed and more than one-half of that is now in the market. There was never a better season for handling wheat, the weather for six weeks being dry and clear. Threshing machine owners all unite in saying that they have had the best run of threshing they can remember.

The farmers were all anxious to sell the crop and as fast as cars could be obtained the wheat was loaded. The quality was above the average, for many years Wheat from this section has never before been known to grade above "No. 3 red" and the early sales this season were based on that grade. Thus the dealers were very much surprised to get returns from the first shipments informing them that wheat had graded No. 1 and No. 1 garlic.

Why Called "Blue Hen's Chicks"

Just why Delaware soldiers have been called "Blue Hen's Chickens," is explained in the following bit of history.

There is a legend that cock fighting was at one time a conspicious means of diversion in this State. Captain Caldwell, who commanded the first Delaware regiment during the Revolutionary War, and who was a famous fighter of chickens, had already asserted that no cock could be truly game whose mother was not a blue hen. From this, it is said, Delaware came to be called the "Blue Hen State" and the Delaware regiment the "Blue Hen's Chickens."

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

Letters Issued to all of Delaware's Teachers

WILL BE HELD AT NEWARK

Delaware's official educator—Arthur R. Spaid, state commissioner of education, and county superintendent W. H. Jump, of New Castle, John Shilling of Kent and E. J. Hardesty of Sussex—have issued and sent out to each teacher of Delaware's public schools, the following letter relative to the coming State Teacher's Institute to be held in Newark, Del., from August 19 to 23:

"By action of the State Board of Education the time for holding the annual Teacher's Institute has been changed from November to August, thereby saving a week in the best month of the year to more than 25,000 school children. In our judgement schools in Delaware will never again be closed for the teachers institute. The loss of time to the pupils is to great and is unnecessary.

"The date fixed for the institute this year is Agust 19-23 and the place is Newark. The time and place were chosen primarily to accommodate the many teachers attending the summer school at Delaware College. No other place in Delaware can take care of a state teachers institute so well.

"We are asking that additional coaches be put on the morning trains leaving Delmar, Selbyville and Harrington Agust 19. Some of the teachers of Kent, and more of New Castle county may desire to take the first train up and we sugest it, as it will give them an opportunity to register early.

"On reaching Newark all teachers are requested to proceed to wolf Hall for registration before going to the homes assigned.

"Teachers will be paid for the week according to the salary named in teachers contracts, provided no time is lost. The commissioner of education and the county superintendents cannot excuse teachers from the institute. The morning sessions will begin promptly at 8 o'clock each morning, except Monday. There will be evening meetings of unusual interest free to all.

"The rural section will meet in the auditorium of Wolf Hall; the high school section will meet in the south room, second floor, Wolf Hall; the primary and grammar school sections will meet in residence hall, Women's College.

"For the accommodation of the teachers not attending the summer school, there will be an examination for teachers in the high schools at Newark and at Harrington, Saturday August 17, beginning at 9 o'clock a. m. All subjects on the old list as well as music and Delaware school laws will be given. Teachers who wish to increase their grades to 85 or above as well as candidates who did not complete their examinations last April, and all new applicants for a teacher's certificate may take the examination.

ODESSA

Mr. O. C. Stevens is visiting in Philadelphia this week.

Miss Woodkeeper, of Taylors Bridge, is the guest of Miss Anna Elliott.

Miss Jessie Staats, of Florida, visited Mrs. William Elliott last week.

Miss Ethel Robinson, of Newark, visited Miss Emily Webb on Sunday.

Miss Mary Kline, of Allentown, Pa., is the guest of Miss Minnie Armstrong.

Miss Emily Webb, of Wilmington, is spending this week with her parents here.

Miss Mabel Walls, of Church Hill, Md., is the guest of Miss Frances Davis.

Miss Gertrude Wallace, of Wilmington, is spending her vacation with her parents.

Mrs. Carson Boyd, of Wilmington, visited her mother, Mrs. Sarah Tucker, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. George Rhodes were visitors in Wilmington and Atlantic City last week.

Mr. Edward Herrick and family, of Wilmington, are visiting his aunt, Miss Lucy Appleton.

Miss Gladys Perkins, of Holly Oak, Pa., was the guest of Miss Grace McLaurey last week.

Walter Gremminger and family, of Chester, Pa., visited William Phillips and wife last week.

Mr. Jacob Gremminger and daughter, Mrs. M. McIntire, of Chester, Pa., are visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Harvey Harris, of Marcus Hook, Pa., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Thornton.

Charles Gremminger and family, of Chester, Pa., are guests of William Phillips and family this week.

Mrs. Ballard Lodge and son, Townsend, left on Wednesday for Cleveland, Ohio, where they will spend sometime.

Miss Edna Eckard and Mr. Frank Krantz, of Merchantville, Pa., visited Mrs. Catherine Gremminger over Sunday.

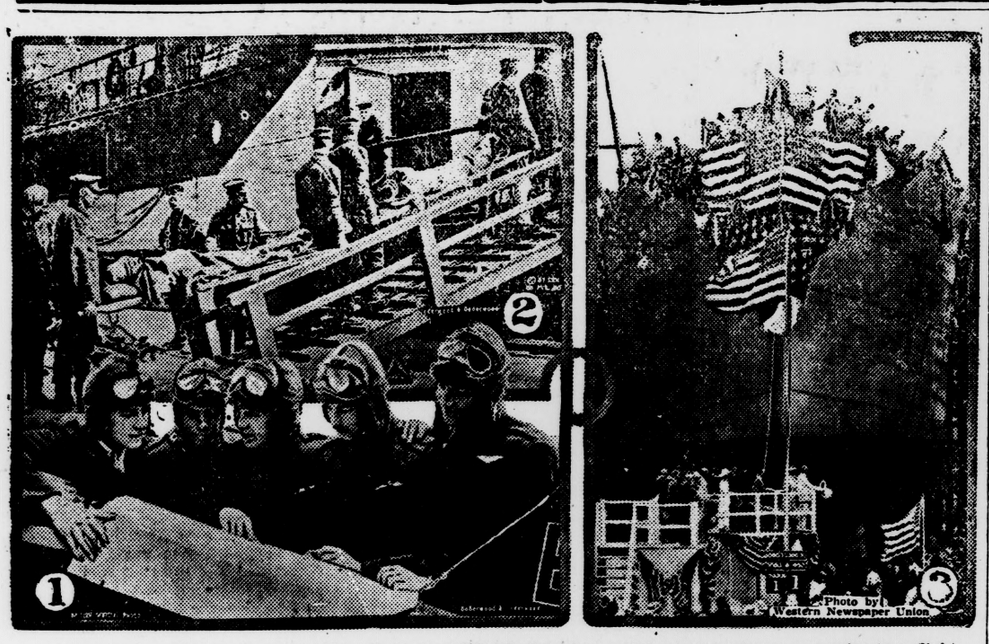


Photo by Western Newspaper Union

1—American, English, Canadian, New Zealand and South American aviators examining a map prior to a flight over the German lines in France. 2—Hun prisoners being made useful in carrying wounded British soldiers aboard a hospital ship. 3—Steamer Quisconck, first vessel built at Hog Island yard, being launched, the president being present and Mrs. Wilson christening the ship.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

British and French Begin New Offensive Between Albert and Montdidier.

HAIG DIRECTS THE DRIVE

Allies Force Crossing of the Vesle River in Face of Strong Resistance—Plans for Siberian Expedition —March States American Army Program.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Having thoroughly whipped the armies of the German crown prince and driven them back beyond the Vesle river, Foch, now a marshal of France, turned his attention in the middle of the week to the forces under the Bavarian crown prince, Rupprecht. At dawn on Thursday the British Fourth army and the French First army, under command of Field Marshal Haig, began an offensive on a wide front in the region east and southeast of Amiens. The front under attack was about twenty-eight miles in length, from Albert south to the vicinity of Montdidier.

Within 24 hours the allied forces had penetrated the enemy lines to points from six to seven miles beyond the start, had taken more than 10,000 prisoners and great quantities of material and many guns, and had occupied numerous towns. Their own losses were remarkably light. Tanks led the infantry in the attack and did wonderfully good work.

Complete success in this offensive would result in obliterating the German salient in the Montdidier region and would imperil the entire Hun line from Reims to Ypres. The Germans seem to have anticipated this movement by the allies and some days previously withdrew their forces there and in other sectors to stronger positions. Progress by the allies here carries them into the Picardy country which was ravaged by the Germans in their retreat of March, 1917, and again devastated by them when they drove forward this year.

—■—

The defeated but not disorganized Huns between Soissons and Reims, as was predicted, gathered their strength for a pause in their retreat between the Vesle and the Aisne. Their guns were brought into play from the plateau in that region which commands the Vesle valley. The Germans, indeed, made strenuous attempts to prevent the French and Americans from crossing the Vesle, especially in the vicinity of Fismes, but numerous relatively small units forced the crossings and held onto their new positions despite furious counter-attacks. These operations were mostly between Braisne and Fismes. Up to the close of the week Marshal Foch had not tried to send any very large forces across the river, probably waiting until his artillery could drive the Huns from the nearer hills to the north. The Germans were using only medium caliber guns, which was taken to mean that their heavier artillery was being placed north of the Aisne to defend that line; for there seemed little doubt that they would be forced that far north before very long. Their position south of the Aisne was said to be really untenable though seemingly strong. At the west end of the line the French and Americans were steadily pushing east along the Aisne, and at the east end immediately north of Reims the French made considerable advance between the railways running to Laon and Rethel.

The city of Fismes, which was so gallantly taken by the Americans, was as gallantly held against all attacks, though the Germans deluged it with explosive and gas shells. The machine gun and rifle fire of the Yankees was so accurate as to arouse the admiration of their allies.

—■—

Activity increased during the week in the Lys salient which the Germans made toward Bethune and Hazebrouck. On the southern side of this bulge the British moved forward between the Lawe and the Clarence. In other sectors of the northern line also the British attacked successfully. These operations probably were all related though their full significance was not known here. At least, it was clear that Foch had no intention of allowing the Huns to have any rest, now that he has them on the defensive.

—■—

Authorities admit that the kaiser's strength is still prodigious and that he has large reserves, but all unite in asserting that he has passed beyond the high point of power and efficiency and can never regain numerical supremacy, nor can he ever again have the opportunity to achieve a victory that was his two months ago. Those of his people who know the truth now admit that his ultimate defeat is a certainty. The more fearless papers of Germany and Austria do not hesitate to say this plainly. The military and pan-German leaders are held responsible, and as their only hope lies in administering to the allies the crushing blow so long promised by them, it is reasonable to expect another great Hun offensive before long. That is, if Marshal Foch gives them a chance, which doesn't seem to be a part of his present plans.

—■—

Arrangements for the American-Japanese expedition to Siberia have been going forward rapidly and the Czecho-Slovak forces over there will soon have the active support of a small but competent body of allied troops. It is announced that two regiments now in the Philippines will form part of the American contingent, and that it will be commanded by Maj. Gen. William S. Graves until recently assistant chief of staff of the army. Later it will be determined whether he will command the entire expedition. At Vladivostok the Americans will be joined by an equal number of Japanese and probably they will first drive from the Amur branch of the trans-Siberian railway the bolsheviki and the Teuton war prisoners who were armed to aid them. Eastern Siberia would then be in the control of the allies and loyal Russians. British forces were landed at Vladivostok last week, for what purpose was not stated.

—■—

Japan has given evidence of eagerness to do more in Siberia than merely aid the Czechs, if she has the excuse, and it is reported that Lenine now plans to declare war on the Japanese, being instigated by Germany. The successes of the Czechs have had great effect in Austria, and reports from that country tell of the desertion of about a million soldiers of the Austro-Hungarian army. Eighty thousand of these deserters are living in Vienna and the government fears to take any step against them.

—■—

Conditions in northern Russia are very encouraging. The allies have been driving the bolsheviki south from Archangel, and a new government has been established in that city embracing half a dozen districts. Volunteer detachments of White guards are assisting the allies. M. I. Terestchenko minister of foreign affairs in Kerensky's cabinet, has been assassinated in Poltava.

—■—

Seemingly not yet quite satisfied that Zeppelins as raiders are a failure, the Germans sent a fleet of five of these monsters across to raid England last week. Their coming was signaled and they were attacked by the British air defense before they could reach the coast. One of them was shot down in flames over the sea, its commander, the noted Captain Strasser, and all the crew perishing. The other airships fled.

—■—

The submarine pirates continued their depredations in the western Atlantic, torpedoing a number of merchant ships and fishing boats and sinking the Diamond Shoals lightship off Cape Hatteras. This last-mentioned exploit may be part of a set plan of destroying important navigation signals in order to hamper shipping. The doings of the U-boats, however, no longer cause the allies extreme anxiety, for it is evident they are on the decline. Addressing the house of commons, Premier Lloyd George said 150 submarines had been sunk by the British navy, and the British admiralty announces the output of merchant ships by the allies and neutral nations for the three months ending June 30 exceeded the losses from all causes by 296,696 gross tons. The American yards are now turning out vessels with extraordinary rapidity. The launching of the first one from the great government yard at Hog island was attended by President and Mrs. Wilson.

—■—

Our war department's army program was partly revealed to the senate committee on military affairs by General March, chief of staff, when he appeared before it to urge all possible haste in passing the bill extending the draft age limits to eighteen and forty-five years. Concisely stated, the program is as follows:

Ninety-eight divisions — 3,920,000 men—to make up troops obtained under existing law.

Eighty divisions—3,200,000 men—to be sent to France.

Eighteen divisions—720,000 men—to be held in reserve in the United States while additional recruits are being trained.

An army when completed of 5,000,000 men, minimum strength.

Troop movement to France at the rate of 250,000 men a month until cold weather sets in, meaning over 1,000,000 more men abroad before the first of the year.

An expeditionary force of almost 2,500,000 men in France by January 1.

General March told the committee the United States can end the war by getting 4,000,000 trained troops, fully equipped, into France, and he intimated that Marshal Foch is only awaiting the arrival of the Americans in full strength to hurl the entire united military strength of the allies at the Huns on the western front. This tremendous blow, he intimated, was due to fall next spring. The chief of staff said he did not believe it would be necessary to send the eighteen-year-old class to the firing line, but that the government wants these young men trained and in readiness. He said it would be satisfactory if the bill were passed immediately after congress resumes the transaction of business on August 26. Some of the senators believed quicker action would be advisable. Chairman Dent of the house military affairs committee, clinging to the anti and ante-war ideas that always have animated his actions, shows no desire to have the bill considered by his committee in time for early passage. It was stated that the sensible members of the committee, headed by Representative Kahn, probably would have to take charge of the measure. Why the small-minded Dent is not ousted from his chairmanship of this most important committee remains one of the mysteries. Other men connected with the administration and the government, who were pacifists and small army and navy advocates, have seen the error of their ways long since and are doing everything in their power to help win the war, but no such light illuminates the dense mind of Dent.

—■—

The house ways and means committee is still busy with the next revenue measure. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has informed Chairman Kitchin that he is strongly in favor of a flat war profits tax of 80 per cent, which he believes would render unnecessary any increase in the existing excess profits tax rate, and would also be found the only way to reach real war profiteering. The committee has agreed upon a section that would call on the president to pay a tax of $24,000 as his part of the country's financial war burden and under which the Supreme court justices, all federal judges and all state officers would be taxed. "There is a great sentiment all over the country," said Mr. Kitchin, "that no one should be exempted from taxation." In which Mr. Kitchin speaks the exact truth.

—■—

The federal trade commission has recommended that the government take control of all the principal stockyards, cold-storage plants and warehouses and of refrigerator and cattle cars, in order to destroy the monopoly which it declares is exercised by Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Morris & Co., Wilson & Co., Inc., and the Cudahy Packing company. The commission accuses these concerns of illegally and oppressively controlling and manipulating the meat and other food supplies of the nation, and of profiteering.

DESPONDENT TONE IN PRESS

Germans Newspapers Are Beginning to Admit There Is a Possibility of Military Defeat.

The despondent tone of the latest German press comments is emphasized daily in special dispatches from Holland. A dispatch to the London Daily Mail from The Hague includes an editorial by the Dusseldorf Nachrichten, which says that nobody looking into the future can see an end to the war.

"For though it is true that the end might come quickly," it adds, "it could only be an end of terror as in Russia."

The Vorwaerts of Berlin says that events of recent days at last have shattered the illusion, created by inspired optimism, that Germany is invincible. It says:

"The German people at last realize the colossal gravity of the situation. Let us have courage to admit that as long as the war is not ended it is not won and can be lost."

The German hope of ending the war by a military decision before the arrival of the Americans was blasted by the recent allied offensive, the socialist newspaper, Arbeiter Zeitung of Vienna points out in a recent article on the military situation. "All the explanations and comments," the newspaper says, "cannot alter the patent fact that in this double offensive the gain of ground and consequently the only visible sign of success is on the allied side."

BIG DRIVE IN PICARDY SECTOR

Historic Battleground Again Scene of Great Contest.

10,000 PRISONERS TAKEN

Germans Taken By Surprise Along 20-Mile Front—Deepest Penetration Was Seven And A Half Miles.

Paris.—The number of prisoners taken by the French and British in Picardy now exceeds 10,000, according to the latest news from the battle-front.

The Allies also have taken an enormous booty in guns and material, says Marcel Hutin, in the Echo de Paris.

London.—In aerial fighting preceding the offensive in Picardy British airmen accounted for 22 German machines, 15 of which were destroyed, says the official statement on aerial operations.

The historic battleground between Amiens and Montdidier again is the scene of a mighty contest. This time the British and French are the aggressors and under their fierce onslaught in the first day's battle they have penetrated deeply into the German positions over a front of more than twenty miles, reaching from the region of Braches to the neighborhood of Morlancourt.

Following short, but intensive, artillery preparation and aided by misty weather, the Allied attack took the Germans completely by surprise, and they fled almost everywhere pell mell before the tanks, motor machine-gun batteries, cavalry and infantry sent against them. All the objectives set for the Australians, Canadians, Englishmen and Frenchmen were attained.

Thousands of Germans were made prisoners. Large numbers of guns were captured, great quantities of war materials were taken and a score or more of villages and hamlets were reoccupied. In addition heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy.

At its deepest point the penetration of the German line was about seven and a half miles, eastward from Villers-Bretonneux to Framerville, while from two to five miles were gained all along the front from northwest of Montdidier to the region around Morlancourt. The fighting extended north of Morlancourt to the Albert sector, but no official details concerning it have been received.

The advance of the Allies in the center places them well astride the railroad leading from Villers-Bretonneaux to the important junction at Chaulnes, where lines radiate northeastward toward Peronne and southward through Roye to Compiegne.

The railway running northward to Braye was crossed when the Allies took Framerville.

Well out on the plains and pressing forward, seemingly with great rapidity, the present offensive of the French and British gives promise of seriously menacing the entire German front from near the sea to Rheims. If the drive should proceed eastward to any great depth it cannot but affect the armies of the German Crown Prince now fighting between the Aisne and the Vesle, and possibly make impracticable a stand by them even north of the Aisne, along the Chemin-des-Dames.

Under the pressure of the offensive the menace to the channel ports also seems for the moment, at least, to vanish. Already there have been signs to the northward from the positions where Crown Prince Rupprecht had formed his men for a drive toward the channel that a retrograde movement by the Germans was not improbable. With the armies of his imperial cousin on the Soissons-Rheims salient badly shattered and unable to lend him aid when his own forces north of Montdidier are in a rather precarious position as a result of the new offensive, it is apparent that Rupprecht will have to defer his campaign to cut off the cross-channel service.

BERLIN ADMITS IT.

Officially Reports Penetration Of German Positions.

Berlin.—The English have forced their way into German positions between the Ancre and the Avre, according to a statement issued by the German War Office. The text of the communication follows: "In an attack by the English between the Ancre and the Avre the enemy has forced his way into our positions."

TO AID DRAFT HOME RULE BILL.

Ireland's Secretary Says Measure Is Likely To Pass Commons.

London.—Replying to an inquiry by John Dillon, the Nationalist leader, concerning the government's Irish policy, Edward Shortt, the Secretary for Ireland, announced in the House of Commons that he would be engaged during the recess in helping to draft a Home Rule bill which would be likely to pass the House.

TO SEIZE IRISH RIFLES.

British Government Will Take 50,000 From Ulsterites.

London.—Edward Shortt, Chief Secretary for Ireland, announced in the House of Commons the Government's determination to seize 50,000 rifles which are said to be in the hands of Ulsterites. Mr. Shortt added significantly that if the Government could get them without trouble, so much the better.



AMERICANS WIPE OUT BATTALION

Germans Now Have Their Backs to the Aisne.

STIFF RESISTANCE EXPECTED

German Battalion Under Terrific Fire Of A Protecting American Machine Detachment In An Elevated Position.

American Army on the Aisne-Marne Front.—American machine gunners, protecting a location on the Vesle west of Fismes, wiped out an entire battalion of German infantrymen and machine gunners. The Germans, at the time, were getting into position to attack a group of American bridge builders, who were approaching the location.

Some bridge material already had been moved near the south bank of the Vesle and the Germans, apparently discovering this fact, had sent a battalion to a hill position to prevent the Americans from carrying out their plans. A detachment of crack American machine gunners, however, previously had taken an elevated position commanding the location and opened fire when the Germans appeared.

Observers reported that they did not see a single German get away from the leaden hail, and, according to the last accounts, not even enemy stretcher-bearers approached the scene. The Germans replied so feebly with their fire, because of the surprise, that there were no American casualties.

With their back to the Aisne, the Germans continued preparations for what may be either a stiff resistance to give them more time for further withdrawal for a definite stand.

The little force of men who were sent into Fismes still maintain their foothold although they are not yet across the river, which flows through the extreme northern portion of the town.

Under a heavy barrage all of their wounded have been taken out, and during the night food was taken to them.

The Germans have been unremitting in their efforts to dislodge the Americans hounding the town with shells and deluging it with gas.

Numerous efforts have been made to retake the position, but in every instance the accuracy of the American fire, both of the supporting artillery and the small arms of the infantry with it, drive back the enemy.

To the east and west of Fismes the Americans have continued their reconnaissance work, patrols crossing the river at different places. The detachments, however, never exceeded more than twenty men.

Near (town deleted) a few men have remained, and another force is on the hill over the river near Fismes.

From the German side observers have reported wagon trains in large numbers moving over some of the roads toward the rear. This is not construed as conclusive evidence that the Germans still are in retreat. But this fact and the further fact that up to date the Germans have not used at all extensively any but their small and medium caliber guns tends to support the belief that the Crown Prince really intends to make the Aisne the objective of his line of retreat.

The clearing up of the big field of retreat has netted in one-half of the territory advanced over by the Americans alone 15 trainloads of ammunition and general supplies.

HOOVER VISITS BATTLE FRONT.

He Stops At Belleau Wood, Where Americans Made Great Fight.

Paris.—Herbert C. Hoover, American Food Administrator, has paid a visit to the battle front, where he rendered homage to the American soldiers who have fallen on the field of honor. Among the places he visited was Belleau Wood. He went over the ground where the American army made such a heroic stand against the Germans.

WORKED 9 MONTHS TO ESCAPE.

29 British Officers Dug Way From Prison Camp.

Amsterdam.—Twenty-nine British officers recently escaped from a prisoners' camp at Holzminden, acording to the Osnabrueck Tageblatt, and are still at large. They made their escape through a subterranean passage which it took the officers nine months to dig. A big reward has been offered by the commanding general in Hanover for their recapture.

PLAN TO SMASH GERMANS QUICKLY

United Strength of Allies to Be Hurled Against Them

MARCH OUTLINES PROGRAM

United States Officials Had Been Urging A Vigorous Aggressive Campaign At Earliest Possible Moment.

Washington.—Backed by a reservoir of 5,000,000 American troops, Field Marshal Foch, supreme commander of the American and Allied armies, is preparing to hurl the entire united military strength of France, Great Britain and the United States against the Germans on the western front in order to bring the war to a victorious conclusion in the shortest possible time. Next spring will see the terrific conflict, already in progress on the Aisne-Vesle line, in full swing with Foch's armies striking with all their power.

This was the impression gained by members of the Senate Military Committee who heard General March, chief of staff, explain in executive session, the War Departments reasons for asking extension of draft age limits to include all men between 18 and 46 years of age. They learned also that the definite decision to enlarge the American military program to an army of 5,000,000 men was reached about July 30, and is in accordance with an agreement reached in Paris shortly before that time.

The date when the United States decided to more than double the great effort it already was making and to bring its whole manpower to bear immediately may be significant. Gen. Foch's smashing blow which has flattened out the Aisne-Marne salient and has thrown the whole German front from Rheims to the sea into jeopardy, was struck July 15, with American troops bearing their full share.

It appeared possible that the success of that blow had influenced American officials who continuously have pressed for a vigorous aggressive campaign at the earliest possible moment and with attention concentrated on the western front, to believe that enough could be done this year to prepare the way for a smashing military triumph next year when the full American Army becomes available. The period of time covered by estimates for equipment and transportation of troops under the enlarged army plan is understood to carry it up to next spring.

As the project is understood, although no details are obtainable, it is contemplated to place an army of substantially 3,000,000 American troops in France before the spring campaign opens, backed by 2,000,000 more at home, moving forward as needed.

AMERICANS FOR MARINE.

Task Of The Shipping Board To Have 100 Per Cent. American Crews.

Washington.—With success of the shipbuilding program now assured Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board, announced that the next great task of the board will be to man the revived merchant marine with 100 per cent. American crews. War needs will be the primary factor in the program, but a foundation also is to be laid for maintaining all American crews for the peace fleet with which the United States proposes to take a commanding place in world trade after the war.

RUSSIA GREETS AMERICANS.

Look Upon Them As Guarantee Of Allies' Friendliness.

Kandalaska.—American troops participated in the landing the Allied forces at Archangel last week. The first detachment of the international forces included members of the Russian Officers' League. The participation of the Americans in the landing has been greeted enthusiastically in Northern Russia.

WINS TWO WAR MEDALS.

Washingtonian Who Drove Through Fire Honored.

Paris.—Harold D. Jeffrey, of Washington, D. C., member of the French Ambulance Service, has been awarded the French Military Medal and the Croix de Guerre for driving wounded through shellfire. He is a Paris hospital. As soon as he came out of the ether, after an operation, he said with a smile:

"C'est la Guerre!"

HUN U-BOAT GETS LIGHTSHIP

Diamond Shoal Craft Victim of Submarine.

THE CREW ROWS ASHORE

Navy Department Officials Convinced U-boats Are Attacking Only Helpless Craft And Will Not Expose Themselves.

Washington.—Destruction by a submarine of Diamond Shoal Lightship No. 71, a helpless craft anchored off Cape Hatteras to warn shipping from the treacherous shoals forming the "graveyard of the Atlantic Coast," confirms the belief of naval officials that German sea wolves sent to this side of the Atlantic are under orders to handicap commerce in all ways possible without exposing themselves to naval or other formidable opponents.

The crew of 12 men on the light vessel escaped in the small boat and rowed the 10 or 12 miles to shore.

Subsequently, the submarine appeared within half a mile of the land which projects far out from the main coast of North Carolina. There were no reports of attacks on villages, coast guard stations or lighthouses, commander in showing himself so near the beach was not clear. So far as has been reported, no attack was made on any villages or other objects.

Secretary Daniels said that undoubtedly the purpose of the submarine commander in destroying the lightship was to hinder commerce as much as possible. Great volumes of both coastwise and overseas commerce pass Cape Hatteras, both to and from Southern ports, and the Germans probably believed that with the lightship gone some vessel might be wrecked on the shoals.

So far as had been reported, however, no vessels had come to grief. In the meantime, steps have been taken to replace the lightship by another which always is held in reserve for this station.

Officials recalled that since the first raider appeared off the Virginia Capes last May no warships or other formidable antagonists have been attacked. The raiders now operating—the one off the Virginia-Carolina Coast and the other in Canadian waters—appear to have been even more cautious than were those which sent down some 20 vessels between New York and the Virginia Capes in May and June.

Complete reports of the attacks on the lightship have not been received by the Navy Department, but officials assumed that the submarine opened fire without giving the crew time to take to the small boat.

In the absence of any specific information to the contrary, officials also assumed that it was the submarine which sank the American tank steamer O. B. Jennings off the Virginia Capes.

Attacks on other vessels in that vicinity are to be expected, but naval patrol boats and seaplanes already are endeavoring to protect shipping and hunt out and destroy the enemy. With a long shore line on which to operate and deep water for submerging to hide from patrols, however, the advantage in this game of hide and seek lies with the enemy.

APPLES COOKING ON TREES.

Effect Of Heat On Orchards Of Northern Virginia.

Winchester, Va.—Apples cooking on the trees in the great orchard region of Northern Virginia is one of the freaks of nature being caused by the hot spell. State Fuel Administrator Byrd is displaying fruit from his orchard, where the thermometer registered 120 degrees in the sun, which has been thoroughly sizzled, if it actually has not been baked, and other growers say the fruits are being threatened with ruin.

TO JOIN U. S. PLAN.

England And France Will Send Members Of Mission.

London.—England and France will co-operate in the plans of the United States to send to Russia a commission of commercial, agricultural and legal experts, and American Red Cross workers, Sir Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, stated in the House of Commons. Sir Robert's declaration was in the nature of a reply to a question asked by Joseph King, Liberal member from Somerset, North.

KENYON CO. INDICTED.

Federal Grand Jury Acts In Raincoat Case.

New York.—A Federal grand jury in Brooklyn returned indictments against the C. Kenyon Company, raincoat manufacturers, and Bernard Wolf, Henry Hede, Jacob Smolanski and Joseph Friend, employes, who were arrested last week in connection with alleged graft in furnishing raincoats for the Government.

MONEY IN HOLLOW BRICK.

Big Amount Of Loot Found In Bank Janitor's Home.

Washington.—Stovie James Moore, a negro, is under arrest here charged with stealing $36,000 from a Washington bank, where he was employed as janitor. Detectives who made the arrest found $22,050 in a hollow concrete brick which Moore had made and hidden in a closet of his home. In a tin box was found $700 more. The money disappeared May 8.

NORTH OF FIFTY-THREE

By BERTRAND W. SINCLAIR

(Copyright: Little, Brown & Co.)

CHAPTER XVIII—Continued.
—16—

"I am pleased to welcome you back to Gott's country, Mrs. Vagstaff," he said. "Und let me carry dot suid case alretty."

They walked two blocks to the King's hotel, where Lauer's family was housed. He was in for supplies, he told her, and, of course, his wife and children accompanied him.

"Not dat Gredda iss afraid. She iss so goot a man as I on der ranch ven I am gone," he explained. "But for dem it iss a change. Und I bring by der town a vaigonloat off bobadoes. By cosh, dem bobadoes iss sell high."

It flashed into Hazel's mind that here was a heaven-sent opportunity to reach the cabin without facing that hundred miles in the company of chance-hired strangers. But she did not broach the subject at once. Instead she asked eagerly of Bill. Lauer told her that Bill had tarried a few days at the cabin, and then struck out alone for the mines. And he had not said when he would be back.

Mrs. Lauer, unchanged from a year earlier, welcomed her with pleased friendliness. And Jake left the two of them and the chubby kiddies in the King's office while he betook himself about his business. Hazel haled his wife and the children to her room as soon as one was assigned to her. And there, almost before she knew it, she was murmuring brokenly her story into an ear that listened with sympathy and understanding. Only a woman can grasp some of a woman's needs. Gretta Lauer patted Hazel's shoulder with a motherly hand, and bade her cheer up.

"Home's the place for you, dear," she said, smilingly. "You just come right along with us. Your man will come quick enough when he gets word. And we'll take good care of you in the meantime. La, I'm all excited over it. It's the finest thing could happen for you both. Take it from me, dearie, I know. We've had our troubles, Jake and I. And, seeing I'm only six months short of being a graduate nurse, you needn't fear. Well, well!"

"I'll need to have food hauled in," Hazel reflected. "And some things I brought with me. I wish Bill were here. I'm afraid I'll be a lot of bother. Won't you be heavily loaded, as it is?"

She recalled swiftly the odd, makeshift team that Lauer depended on—the mule, lop-eared and solemn, "und Gretchen, der cow." She had cash and drafts for over three thousand dollars on her person. She wondered if it would offend the sturdy independence of these simple, kindly neighbors, if she offered to supply a four-horse team and wagon for their mutual use? But she had been forestalled there, she learned in the next breath.

"Oh, bother nothing," Mrs. Lauer declared. "Why, we'd be ashamed if we couldn't help a little. And far's the load goes, you ought to see the four beautiful horses your husband let Jake have. You don't know how much Jake appreciates it, nor what a fine man he thinks your husband is. We needed horses so bad, and didn't have the money to buy. So Mr. Wagstaff didn't say a thing but got the team for us, and Jake's paying for them in clearing and plowing and making improvements on your land. Honest, they could pull twice the load we'll have. There's a good wagon road most of the way now. Quite a lot of settlers, too, as much as fifty or sixty miles out. And we've got the finest garden you ever saw. Vegetables enough to feed four families all winter. Oh, your old cities! I never want to live in one again. Never a day have the kiddies been sick. Suppose it is a bit out of the world? You're all the more pleased when somebody does happen along. Folks is so different in a new country like this. There's plenty for everybody—and everybody helps, like neighbors ought to."

Lauer came up after a time, and Hazel found herself unequivocally in their hands. With the matter of transporting herself and supplies thus solved, she set out to find Felix Courvoiseur—who would know how to get word to Bill. He might come back to the cabin in a month or so; he might not come back at all unless he heard from her. She was smitten with a great fear that he might give her up as lost to him, and plunge deeper into the wilderness in some mood of recklessness. And she wanted him, longed for him, if only so that she could make amends.

She easily found Courvoiseur, a tall spare Frenchman, past middle age. Yes, he could deliver a message to Bill Wagstaff; that is, he could send a man. Bill Wagstaff was in the Klappan range.

"But if he should have left there?" Hazel suggested uneasily.

"'E weel leave weeth W'itey Lewees word of w'ere 'e go," Courvoiseur reassured her. "An' my man, w'ich ees my bruzzer-law, w'ich I can mos' fully trus', 'e weel follow 'eem. So Beel'e ees arrange. 'E ees say mos' parteecular if madame ees come or weesh for forward message, geet heem to me queeck. Oui. Long tam Beel ees know me. I am for depend always."

Courvoiseur kept a trader's stock of goods in a weather-beaten old log house which sprawled a hundred feet back from the street. Thirty years, he told her, he had kept that store in Fort George.. She guessed that Bill had selected him because he was a fixture.

She sat down at his counter and wrote her message. Just a few terse lines. And when she had delivered it to Courvoiseur she went back to the hotel. There was nothing now to do but wait. And with the message under way she found herself impatient to reach the cabin, to spend the waiting days where she had first found happiness. She could set her house in order against her man's coming. And if the days dragged, and the great, lone land seemed to close in and press inexorably upon her, she would have to be patient, very patient.

Jake was held up, waiting for supplies. Fort George suffered a sugar famine. Two days later the belated freight arrived. He loaded his wagon, a ton of goods for himself, a like weight of Hazel's supplies and belongings. A goodly load, but he drove out of Fort George with four strapping bays arching their powerful necks, and champing on the bit.

"Four days ve vill make it by der ranch," Jake chuckled. "Mit der mule und Gretchen, der cow, von veek it take me, mit half der load."

Four altogether pleasant and satisfying days they were to Hazel. The worst of the fly pests were vanished for the season. A crisp touch of frost sharpened the night winds. Indian summer hung its mellow haze over the land. The clean, pungent air that sifted through the forests seemed doubly sweet after the vitiated atmosphere of town. Fresh from a gridiron of dusty streets and stone pavements, and but stepped, as one might say, from days of imprisonment in the narrow confines of a railway coach, she drank the winey air in hungry gulps, and joyed in the soft yielding of the turf beneath her feet, the fern and peavine carpet of the forest floor.

It was her pleasure at night to sleep as she and Bill had slept, with her face bared to the stars. She would draw her bed a little aside from the campfire and from the low seclusion of a thicket lie watching the nimble flames at their merry dance, smiling lazily at the grotesque shadows cast by Jake and his frau as they moved about the blaze. And she would wake in the morning clear-headed, alert, grateful for the pleasant woodland smells arising wholesomely from the fecund bosom of the earth.

Lauer pulled up before his own cabin at mid-afternoon of the fourth day, unloaded his own stuff, and drove to his neighbor's with the rest.

"I'll walk back after a little," Hazel told him, when he had piled her goods in one corner of the kitchen.

The rattle of the wagon died away. She was alone—at home. Her eyes filled as she roved restlessly from kitchen to living-room and on into the bedroom at the end. Bill had unpacked. The rugs were down, the books stowed in familiar disarray upon their shelves, the bedding spread in semi-disorder where he had last slept and gone away without troubling to smooth it out in housewifely fashion.

She came back to the living-room and seated herself in the big chair. She had expected to be lonely, very lonely. But she was not. Perhaps that would come later. For the present it seemed as if she had reached the end of something, as if she were very tired, and had gratefully come to a welcome resting place. She turned her gaze out the open door where the forest fell away in vast undulations to a range of snow-capped mountains purple in the autumn haze, and a verse that Bill had once quoted came back to her:

Oh, to feel the wind grow strong
Where the trail leaps down.
I could never learn the way
And wisdom of the town.

She blinked. The town—it seemed to have grown remote, a fantasy in which she had played a puppet part. But she was home again. If only the gladness of it endured strong enough to carry her through whatever black days might come to her there alone.

She would gladly have cooked her supper in the kitchen fireplace, and laid down to sleep under her own roof. It seemed the natural thing to do. But



Walked Away Through the Woods.

she had not expected to find the cabin livably arranged, and she had promised the Lauers to spend the night with them. So presently she closed the door and walked away through the woods.

* * * * * * * *

September and October trooped past, and as they marched the willow thickets and poplar groves grew yellow and brown, and carpeted the floor of the woods with fallen leaves. Shrub and tree bared gaunt limbs to every autumn wind. Only the spruce and pine stood forth in their year-round habiliments of green. The days shortened steadily. The nights grew long, and bitter with frost. Snow fell, blanketing softly the dead leaves. Old Winter cracked his whip masterfully over all the North.

Day by day, between tasks, and often while she worked, Hazel's eyes would linger on the edges of the clearing. Often at night she would lift herself on elbow at some unexpected sound, her heart leaping wild with expectation. And always she would lie down again, and sometimes press her clenched hand to her lips to keep back the despairing cry. Always she adjured herself to be patient, to wait doggedly as Bill would have waited, to make due allowance for immensity of distance, for the manifold delays which might overtake a messenger faring across those silent miles or a man hurrying to his home. Many things might hold him back. But he would come. It was inconceivable that he might not come.

Meantime, with only a dim consciousness of the fact, she underwent a marvelous schooling in adaptation, self-restraint. She had work of a sort, tasks such as every housewife finds self-imposed in her own home. She was seldom lonely. She marveled at that. It was unique in her experience. All her old dread of the profound silence, the pathless forests which infolded like a prison wall, distances which seemed impossible of span, had vanished. In its place had fallen over her an abiding sense of peace, of security. The lusty storm winds whistling about the cabin sang a restful lullaby. When the wolves lifted their weird, melancholy plaint to the cold, star-jeweled skies, she listened without the old shudder. These things, which were wont to oppress her, to send her imagination reeling along morbid ways, seemed but a natural aspect of life, of which she herself was a part.

Often, sitting before her glowing fireplace, watching a flame kindled with her own hands with wood she herself carried from the pile outside, she pondered this. It defied her powers of self-analysis. She could only accept it as a fact, and be glad. Granville and all that Granville stood for had withdrawn to a more or less remote background. She could look over the frost-spangled forests and feel that she lacked nothing—nothing save her mate. There was no impression of transient abiding; no chafing to be elsewhere, to do otherwise. It was home, she reflected; perhaps that was why.

A simple routine served to fill her days. She kept her house shining, she cooked her food, carried in her fuel. Except on days of forthright storm she put on her snowshoes, and with a little rifle in the crook of her arm prowled at random through the woods—partly because it gave her pleasure to range sturdily afield, partly for the physical brace of exertion in the crisp air. Otherwise she curled comfortably before the fireplace and sewed, or read something out of Bill's catholic assortment of books.

It was given her, also, to learn the true meaning of neighborliness, that kindliness of spirit which is stifled by stress in the crowded places, and stimulated by like stress amid surroundings where life is noncomplex, direct, where cause and effect tread on each other's heels. Every day, if she failed to drop into their cabin, came one of her neighbors to see if all were well with her.

Quite as a matter of course Jake kept steadily replenished for her a great pile of firewood. Or they would come, babies and all, bundled in furs of Jake's trapping, jingling up of an evening behind the frisky bays. And while the bays munched hay in Roaring Bill Wagstaff's stable, they would cluster about the open hearth, popping corn for the children, talking, always with cheerful optimism.

Behind Lauer's mild blue eyes lurked a mind that burrowed incessantly to the roots of things. He had lived and worked and read, and, pondering it all, he had summed up a few of the verities.

"Life, it iss giffen us, und ve must off it make der best ve can," he said once to Hazel, fondling a few books he had borrowed to read at home. "Life iss goot, yust der liffing of life, if only ve go not astray afder der voolish dings—und if der self-breservation struggle vears us not out so dot ve gannot enjoy being alife. So many iss struggle und slave under terrible conditions. Und it iss largely because off ignorance. Ve know not vot we can do—und ve shrink vrom der unknown. Here iss acres by der dousand vree to der man vot can off it make use—und dousands vot liffs und dies und neffer hfss a home. Here iss goot, glean air—und in der shmoke und shmells und dirty streets iss a ravage of tuberculosis. Der balance iss not true. Und in der own vay der rich iss full off drouble—drunk mit eggcitement, veary mit bleasures. Ach, der voods und mountains und streams, blenty off food, und a kindly neighbor—iss not dot enough? Only der abnormal vants more as dot. Und I dink der drouble iss largely dot der modern, high-bressure cifilization makes for der abnormal, vedder a man iss a millionaire or vorks in der brewery, contentment iss a state off der mind—und if der mind vorks mit logic it vill content find in der simple dings."

It sounded like a pronouncement of Bill's. But Lauer did not often grow serious. Mostly he was jovially cheerful, and his wife likewise. The North had emancipated them, and they were loyal to the source of their deliverance. And Hazel understood, because she herself had found the wild land a benefactor, kindly in its silence, restful in its forested peace, a cure for sickness of soul. Twice now it had rescued her from herself.

November and December went their appointed way—and still no word of Bill. If now and then her pillow was wet she struggled mightily against depression. She was not lonely in the dire significance of the word—but she longed passionately for him. And she held fast to her faith that he would come.

The last of the old year she went little abroad, ventured seldom beyond the clearing. And on New Year's eve Jake Lauer's wife came to the cabin to stay.

* * * * * * * *

Hazel sat up, wide awake, on the instant. There was not the slightest sound. She had been deep in sleep. Nevertheless she felt, rather than knew, that some one was in the living-room. Perhaps the sound of the door opening had filtered through her slumber. She hesitated an instant, not through fear, because in the months of living alone fear had utterly forsaken her; but hope had leaped so often, only to fall sickeningly, that she was half persuaded it must be a dream. Still the impression strengthened. She slipped out of bed. The door of the bedroom stood slightly ajar.

Bill stood before the fireplace, his shaggy fur cap pushed far back on his head, his gauntlets swinging from the cord about his neck. She had left a great bed of coals on the hearth, and the glow shone redly on his frost-scab-



He Held Her Off at Arm's Length, Admiringly.

bed face. But the marks of bitter trail bucking, the marks of frostbite, the stubby beard, the tiny icicles that still clustered on his eyebrows; while these traces of hardship tugged at her heart they were forgotten when she saw the expression that overshadowed his face. Wonder and unbelief and longing were all mirrored there. She took a shy step forward to see what riveted his gaze. And despite the choking sensation in her throat she smiled—for she had taken off her little, beaded moccasins and left them lying on the bearskin before the fire, and he was staring down at them like a man freshwakened from a dream, unbelieving and bewildered.

With that she opened the door and ran to him. He started, as if she had been a ghost. Then he opened his arms and drew her close to him.

"Bill, Bill, what made you so long?" she whispered. "I guess it served me right, but it seemed a never-ending time."

"What made me so long?" he echoed, bending his rough cheek down against the warm smoothness of hers. "Lord, I didn't know you wanted me. I ain't no telepathist, hon. You never peeped one little word since I left. How long you been here?"

"Since last September." She smiled up at him. "Didn't Courvoiseur's man deliver a message from me to the mine? Didn't you come in answer to my note?"

"Great Caesar's ghost—since September—alone! You poor little girl!" he murmured. "No, if you sent word to me through Courvoiseur I never got it. Maybe something happened to his man. I left the Klappan with the first snow. Went poking aimlessly over around the Finlay river with a couple of trappers. Couldn't settle down. Never heard a word from you. I'd given you up. I just blew in this way by sheer accident. Girl, girl, you don't know how good it is to see you again, to have this warm body of yours cuddled up to me again. And you came right here and planted yourself to wait till I turned up?"

"Sure!" She laughed happily. "But I sent you word, even if you never got it. Oh, well, it doesn't matter. Nothing matters now. You're here, and I'm here, and— Oh, Billy-boy, I was an awful pig-headed idiot. Do you think you can take another chance with me?"

"Say"—he held her off at arm's length admiringly—"do you want to know how strong I am for taking a chance with you? Well, I was on my way out to flag the next train East, just to see—just to see if you still cared two pins; to see if you still thought your game was better than mine."

"Well, you don't have to take any eastbound train to find that out," she cried gaily. "I'm here to tell you I care a lot more than any number of pins. Oh, I've learned a lot in the last six months, Bill. I had to hurt myself, and you, too. I had to get a jolt to jar me out of my self-centered little orbit. I got it, and it did me good. And it's funny. I came back here because I thought I ought to, because it was our home, but rather dreading it. And I've been quite contented and happy—only hungry, oh, so dreadfully hungry, for you."

Bill kissed her.

"I didn't make any mistake in you, after all," he said. "You're a real partner. You're the right stuff. I love you more than ever. If you made a mistake you paid for it, like a dead-game sport. What's a few months? We've all our life before us, and it's plain sailing now we've got our bearings again."

"Amen!" she whispered. "I—but, say, man of mine, you've been on the trail, and I know what the trail is. You must be hungry. I've got all kinds of goodies cooked in the kitchen. Take off your clothes, and I'll get you something to eat."

"I'll go you," he said. "I am hungry. Made a long mush to get here for the night. I got six huskies running loose outside, so if you hear 'em scuffling around you'll know it's not the wolves. Say, it was some welcome surprise to find a fire when I came in. Thought first somebody traveling through had put up. Then I saw those slippers lying there. That was sure making me take notice when you stepped out."

He chuckled at the recollection. Hazel lit the lamp, and stirred up the fire, plying it with wood. Then she slipped a heavy bathrobe over her nightgown and went into the chilly kitchen, emerging therefrom presently with a tray of food and a kettle of water to make coffee. This she set on the fire. Wherever she moved Bill's eyes followed her with a gleam of joy, tinctured with smiling incredulousness. When the kettle was safely bestowed on the coals, he drew her on his knee. There for a minute she perched in rich content. Then she rose.

"Come very quietly with me, Bill," she whispered, with a fine air of mystery. "I want to show you something."

"Sure! What is it?" he asked.

"Come and see," she smiled, and took up the lamp. Bill followed obediently.

Close up beside her bed stood a small, square crib. Hazel set the lamp on a table and, turning to the bundle of blankets which filled this new piece of furniture, drew back one corner, revealing a round, puckered-up infant face.

"For the love of Mike!" Bill muttered. "Is it—is it—"

"It's our son," she whispered proudly. "Born the tenth of January—three weeks ago today. Don't, don't—you great bear—you'll wake him."

For Bill was bending down to peer at the tiny morsel of humanity, with a strange, abashed smile on his face, his big, clumsy fingers touching the soft, pink cheeks. And when he stood up he drew a long breath, and laid one arm across her shoulders.

"Us two and the kid," he said whimsically. "It should be the hardest combination in the world to bust. Are you happy, little person?"

She nodded, clinging to him, wordlessly happy. And presently she covered the baby's face, and they went back to sit before the great fireplace, where the kettle bubbled cheerfully, and the crackling blaze sent forth its challenge to the bevy of frost sprites that held high revel outside.

And, after a time, the blaze died to a heap of glowing embers, and the forerunning wind of a northeast storm soughed and whistled about a house deep wrapped in contented slumber, a house no longer divided against itself.

(THE END.)

HAS BIBLE PRINTED IN 1620

St. Paul Woman Possesses Relic Yellow and Wormeaten, Which Has Been Carried Through Many Wars.

A Bible printed in 1620, the year the Pilgrims landed in America, is in the possession of Mrs. May L. Abbott of St. Paul. It is worn and bent from being carried for many years in a soldier's knapsack, as well as yellowed and wormeaten from the passage through nearly three centuries. The book was purchased by Mrs. Abbott's husband, the late William L. Abbott.

"Printed at London by Bonham Norton and John Bill, Prints to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, Anno Domini 1620," is the announcement the title page carries, and the excellent workmanship of the volume proves the ability of its early producers.

The Bible, Mrs. Abbott says, could tell interesting tales if it had the gift of speech. It was carried through the peninsular campaign in Spain, at the battle of Waterloo, at the battle of New Orleans, and at earlier battles in this country by Sergt. William Kay of Nottingham, England. Inserted in its pages are sheets bearing a recommendation of Sergeant Kay for a pension.

He gave it in 1870 to William Holmes of St. Paul, who was its owner until its sale to Mr. Abbott.

Sunlight Distressing.

In addition to the wind there is another peculiarity of the inland ice which adds to the difficulties to be encountered in the Arctic. That is the extreme intensity of the sunlight, which can be realized only by those who have experienced it. During the summer months the sun shines as brightly there in clear weather as anywhere further south, and this continuous brilliancy is intensified a hundredfold by the reflection from endless fields of glistening, sparkling snow, unrelieved by a single object. The strongest eyes can stand such a blinding glare only a few hours without protection. We always wore heavy smoked glasses, and when in camp found it impossible to sleep without still further protecting the eyes by tying a narrow band of fur about them to exclude the light. Only when a storm is brewing does this intense light become subdued. At such times, however, the sky and snow take on a peculiar gray, opaque light, which is even more trying than the sunlight.—Century Magazine.

New Affliction.

A North Vernon man stopping a youngster on the street the other day, made inquiry about his father, saying that he had not seen him for several days.

"Oh, yes," replied the boy, "my pa has got chestnuts on his lungs."

The man investigated and learned that the father was suffering from a slight congestion of the lungs.—Indianapolis News.

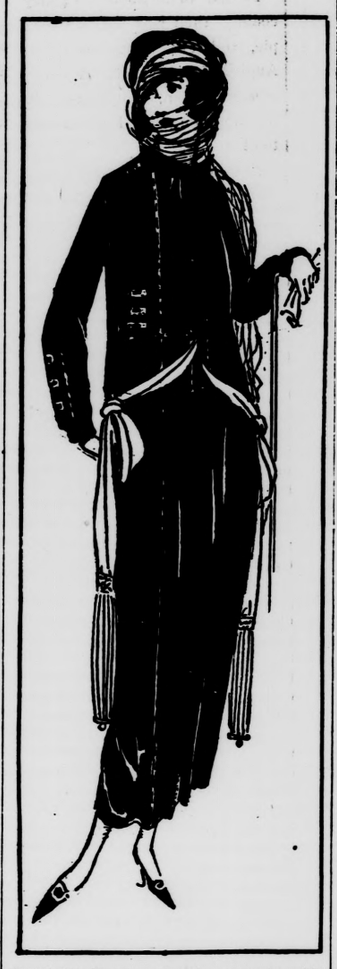
Daily Thought.

Conversation is the vent of character as well as of thought.—Emerson.

Best Gowns Are Still in Favor

New York.—It is impossible to avoid bitter discussion on the question of entertaining our soldiers and sailors. As this struggle progresses, writes a fashion correspondent, it may be that the entire social fabric will cease to rend itself apart with personal and national arguments for and against people, in and out of power, institutions for the good of the cause, and the various phases of money expenditure that have arisen in the last year.

Anyone who goes about in various sectors of society—and by that is meant the grouping of people for all purposes, not alone gayety—begins to



Frock by Paquin, showing a tunic with a military sash. It is a part of a navy blue serge frock, and it fastens on the right shoulder. Buttons and buttonholes are of old-blue silk. The sash is of apple-green silk, and the tassels are arranged as bags.

feel that the hate which is engendered on the battlefield has its reflection in the minds of those who are not in the struggle, except on the side-lines.

A Civil war veteran says that this pitching of women into the public arena, with its alleged bad effect on their tempers and temperaments, has nothing to do with the situation; that the Civil war engendered the same kind of personal animosities. Yet the Civil war—with all its tragedy, hate, death and sacrifice, which necessarily affected the personal lives of everyone in America more than this war has done—did not throw women together in groups of thousands.

Is it odd, therefore, in this rather malevolent turn which emotions have taken during a year of war, that the question of entertaining our soldiers should be thrown into the arena of argument?

Now we come to the question of fashions. It is not possible to separate clothes from this peculiar and emphatic situation which has arisen through the conviction that the fighters must be entertained, going and coming.

Whatever the government has asked women to do in the way of clothes they have done gladly, but that does not keep them from dressing well every day and night as they pass to and from one entertainment to another.

These gowns are far from expensive in the mass. Of course, the individual who has money continues to spend it in going to her own dressmaker and paying well for excellent cloth, good fitting and perfect finish; but the average woman, even though she have money, has begun to find out all kinds of places where smart-looking clothes may be bought for small prices. They are also turning out a good deal of work in their own sewing rooms, after the fashion of 25 years ago.

By the way, one of the striking phases of this war is that women boast of the cheapness of their clothes, and regale each other with the method of making old clothes into new, and the small shop where you can get something that looks like France for $19.

Many of them have also quickly adopted the government's "inside-out" suggestion. It is not unusual to see a woman holding up the tunic or panel of her skirt in the middle of Main street, as she greets a friend, saying, "Here's my 'inside-out' gown; how goes it?" Women confidentially whisper to each other at committee meetings about the secret little Paris dressmaker who is used to the economical tricks of the French dressmakers in turning and twisting to save money—and these addresses are only exchanged as a great privilege.

All of which is exceedingly good for the nation as a mass. As for the high-priced dressmakers, they have their own clientele who will probably never leave them, so they do not worry. As they say, there are always enough women in the world who must have individual fittings, which require expert workers. So everyone is satisfied, economically and commercially.

New Clothes That Paris Sends.

Now, of one thing be very certain: that while the French do not entertain the French poilu, they are most excited about the Anglo-Saxon idea.

The result is an inrush of gowns to this country during the last few weeks, and these are sent over in order to allure those who are dancing and dining the fighters. The gowns are expensive, but they will be speedily copied by the inexpensive shops, and so 'Arriet, who goes out to an entertainment with 'Arry, will have the chance to buy for eight dollars and a half a copy of the French gown that cost $300. That is the happiness found in treading the sartorial path in America.

It is good to get these advance things from Paris. They foreshadow what is to be shown to American buyers.

If they are honest forerunners of our early autumn costumery, then Paris has not created a revolution in the silhouette, as was persistently rumored during the month of June. The salient points of these new clothes are slenderness, shortness of skirts, an attempt to revive the minaret of Paul Poiret fame, an insistence upon sashes arranged in army fashion, a repetition of beige, mustard and tan colorings, and the introduction of broadcloth.

Floating panels, which have for six months dotted the entire surface of clothes in America, have been abolished, if we judge by these forerunners.

(Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

CARE OF ONE'S COMPLEXION

Cold Cream and Powder Regarded as Splendid to Combat Ravages of Sun and Wind.

A certain well-known woman who drives her car continually in the service of the government declared, says a writer, that the secret of her clear, smooth complexion lay in the frequency and in the manner of her cold cream applications. It is safe to say that before sallying forth to breast the elements, and this applies to diving, swimming, boating and walking as well, one should plaster the face with cold cream and powder. An absolute paste may be put on in this manner and it will not show if it is done with care. Rub in with the finger tips a foundation of cold cream, then with a puff dust powder over this and with a soft cloth rub in the cosmetic lightly. If at the end of a few minutes the grease shows in places, repeat the powder rubbing treatment until a smooth finish has been made. This will withstand the most direct assault of sun or wind and if it is removed after returning from the out of doors there is no danger of the skin receiving an overdose of cream. To remove this makeup use, instead of clear water, a solution of borax or alcohol. Either will cut the grease.

Fixing Over Slips.

When pillow slips begin to show wear rip them open at the end seam, lay them over so the heavy threads of the side come down the center of the slip. This throws the worn part at the sides where there is very little wear. Then holding the case in this manner seam up at the end. You will find pillow cases treated in this way last much longer and the last is very simple—only a matter of ripping one seam and sewing up another.

Matching Is Difficult.

Every now and again there is talk of the practicability of making certain clothes in only a small number of colors. The talk seldom materializes into any tangible plan. It is extremely irritating, for instance, to buy a suit of a certain color and then to be unable to match it in a blouse.

HAVE PRETTY LIVING ROOM

Simple Arrangement Brings Cozy and Homey Quarters Within the Reach of All.

One of the most beautiful living rooms, details a correspondent, was a bright, sunshiny one, with a floor covered with a neutral gray filler carpet, over which were scattered three handsome rugs. The walls were plain old blue, the woodwork white. The dull brick fireplace, with the white overmantel, and the built-in bookshelves, were quite noticeable features in the room and decidedly help the colonial furniture.

For there was a mahogany gateleg table in the center of the room, a large arm-chair and a wall chair with a rush seat.

A huge wing armchair upholstered in rose and blue chintz was drawn up to the fireplace, and seemed to dominate the room.

The chintz was repeated in the side drapes at the windows. And the beauty of it is that a room like this is within the reach of almost anyone!

Organdie Hats.

Some of the new organdie hats are self-trimmed, with big bows of organdie. One of flesh pink organdie has a big bow of the same color, the edges of the double strip from which the bow is tied being bound with a bias band of white organdie. The only other trimming on the hat is some big pearl beads sewed irregularly to the crown.

Silk Bloomers.

The vogue for glove silk bloomers is great. The colors worn match the dress with which they are to be worn, as khaki when milady dons her motor togs and navy blue when she wears a suit of blue. Pink lisle envelope chemises are in the market, sometimes made with a camisole top of glove silk and lace, or again entirely of self material.

Military Capes Worn.

Capes on military lines developed in dark blue lined with brilliant red and trimmed with gold buttons are being worn very advantageously by young women.

Middletown Transcript

Published Every Saturday Morning

—AT—

Middletown, New Castle Co, Delaware

—BY—

The Middletown Transcript Co.

(INCORPORATED)

LONG DISTANCE PHONE NO 37

Entered at the Post Office as second-class matter

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., AUG. 17th 1918



BOLSHEVISM'S ENDED

ALL close students of Russia, with its revolution, and the chaos of opposing interests that followed it, and its bewildering kaleidosopic changes, have believed that the Lenine-Trotzsky Bolshevik usurpation would be of short duration.

An ignorant people—of Russia's 170,000,000 the greater part are totally untaught—suddenly deprived of all government, and above all, of a paternal autocracy that through many centuries of despotic rule had reduced them to the condition of mere unthinking cattle, stalled and fed and driven to their daily toil—such a rude and undeveloped proletariat-mob under such circumstances would be so utterly bewildered as to fall a prey to the first cunning political fakirs that appeared.

This brace of impudent hobo-adventurers, Lenine and Trotzsky, seized the facile opportunity of Russia's revolution to ride into power for their own selfish purposes. And so, bought with German gold, they attempted to hand their country over to Hunnish spoliation, and as a fact in their brief reign of nine months, did give Russia a bitter dose of socialistic despotism far worse than that of the Romanoffs—a perfect saturnalia of rapine, murder and lawlessness.

This fellow Trotzsky, whose real name is Braunstein, is an anarchistic adventurer, a modern Jack Cade out for plunder and willing as Germany's tool to aid in Russia's dismemberment. Perhaps Lenine is less a self-seeking rogue than Trotzsky, a wild socialistic visionary, more like a Wat Tyler than a Cade. But this is not certain, for he too, in the conspiracy culminating in the Brest-Litovsk humbug of a "treaty," was a party to Russia's enslavement by Germany.

The history of nations from the very earliest days discloses the loathsome fact of treason. Thermopylae's heroic defence was at last broken by the treachery of some ignoble Greek whose name has escaped the page of infamy; America had her Benedict Arnold; and France has just shot her Bolo-Pasha traitor; therefore it is nothing strange that Russia should have her Lenine, plus that imported German scamp, Braunstein, masquerading under the assumed name of Trotzsky.

Kerensky, the patriot, might have saved his country all the ruin, blood and loss of prestige that followed in the train of this dissolute pair of knaves, had he been less of a foolish dreamer and promptly nipped in the bud their public preachments that advocated the overthrow of all law and order.

In their brief misrule these Bolshevik anarchists did Russia great injury. They repudiated all her national debts; killed numbers of prominent statesmen and warriors, among others, it is said, the Grand Duke Nicholas, that fine soldier whose masterly retreat saved the Russian army deprived of arms and munitions by the pro-German treason of the Czar's bureaucrats; they disbanded the whole army, and delivered to Germany its military equipments and stores; and also handed over Russia's entire navy, including a number of new super-dreadnaughts.

But at last one of the many anti-Bolshevik revolts against the Lenine-Trotzsky regime, that headed by the Czecho-Slovaks, has aroused the better elements in the land, and forced these hireling usurpers to flee from Moscow, followed by the intriguing German ambassador, Dr. Helfferich.

This new movement will put one more nail in Germany's coffin—that is being made up fast now—for it will restore the stolen provinces of Courland, Finland, Esthonia, Livonia, Ukraine, etc., as well as save Siberia, so much coveted in Germany's dream of universal empire. More, than that it may, in the end once more set a Russian army on her eastern flank, and compel a fatal weakening of her already badly beaten western armies.

This miserable episode has given the world a plain object-lesson of the beauties of Socialism put in practice. It is a warning grim enough to convince the most simple. The country is thankful that some of the official admirers of this crazy Bolshevism as the "consummate flower of Democracy," did not finally persuade the Government to recognize the so-called government of these madmen.

OUR BLOODY TOLL

ALAS that The Transcript's prophecy so soon should be made true!

Forced to abandon his policy of concealing their war losses from the people, Baker gave out the Casualties for August 5th, as 716, an enormous increase! Then, August 6th, it rises to the appalling total of 963—one day's toll!

But this is not the worst—later, these tearful totals of dead and wounded will be greatly increased, alas! England's monthly casualties have averaged 75,000 for nearly two years, and when like numbers of our brave countrymen in turn take up the bloody burden, American home hearts will be wrung in the same cruel measure.

But oh! the needless sacrifice. That is the bitterest part of the sorrow. Had we begun to prepare for this calamity so plainly visible over three years ago, the war would now be ended, and many, many thousands of precious lives, Americans among them, been saved.

Even in this present battle where the genius of Foch has turned the mighty Hun drive on Paris, into a disastrous retreat, had there been one million more Americans of the same furious dash and valor, he would beyond a doubt have been able to close the mouth of that pocket, and bag the whole million odd Huns therein. Then turning his army against the lesser northern Hun forces under Ruprecht, he would have captured them also, and these twin disasters would have so increased the long smoldering home discontent that it probably would have burst all bounds and swept the Kaiser and his clique out of power, and so made a real peace possible at an early day.

But no, great as this victory has been—and the German losses have been frightful—it is not overwhelmingly complete, for the bulk of the Hun army has wriggled out of their deadly pouch, and more good American blood will be needed to bag them later.

SEPTEMBER

2,3,4,5,6

DAY AND NIGHT — DAY AND NIGHT

New Exhibition Grounds

ELSMERE, DEL.

THE DELAWARE

STATE

FAIR

Presenting Authoritive Demonstration on

Food Conservation, Grange aud Produce Exhibits.

Supplementing the Usual Program of

Splendid Speed Events, Various Displays, Amusements, &c.

Which Have Made the State Fair Famous

Trolley Cars Direct to the New Grounds at Elsmere every Few Minutes.

S. H. WILSON, Jr., Secretary
Wilmington, Del.

The Most Loved

of

All Presents



Howard Wathes
Hamilton Watches
Jewelry
Cut Glass and
Silverware

Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store

S. E. MASSEY

DELAWARE TRUST COMPANY

WILMINGTON MIDDLETOWN

SEAFORD DOVER

MILLSBORO LAUREL

To Women

"Every bank has a different way of extending courtesies, and we believe our methods will appeal to you. Keep your personal account with us, and pay your bills by check. This will enable you to keep track of your expenditures and, to this extent, combat the cost of living. We send you periodical statements of your deposits and checks drawn against the same."

—NOTED FOR ITS TABLE—

MILLER COTTAGE AND ANNEX

9 to 15 North Georgia Ave. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

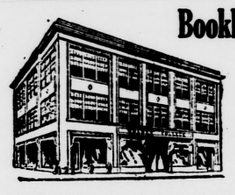
CAPACITY 250

The Popular Hotel in America's Most Popular Resort
Cleanliness and comfort are imperative features. Distinctive advantages are offered to our guests at prices that appeal to a majority of visitors. Exhorbitant or prohibitive rates are never charged.

$ 1.50 to $2.00 PER DAY $8. to $1 PER WEEK

American plan. Lighted throughout by electricity. Hot and cold water bath. Ask some one in your town about us who has stopped here.

EMERSON CROUTHAMEL, Manager.



Bookkeepers, Stenographers, Secretaries,

Rapid promotion is assured to young people in such positions.

The Goldey College plan of teaching the commercial branches insures a thorough preparation for business success in the least possible time.

New building, modern equipment, expert teachers, best systems and very attractive rates.

Newly issued catalog with important facts for everyone about to enter business sent on request.

GOLDEY COLLEGE

Ninth street at Tatnall Wilmington, Del.

New Cleaner and Presser

I have just purchased and had installed one of the most complete and up-to-date presser and cleaner on the market. This machine will help me to do considerable more work thus assuring my patrons of quicker and more satisfactory service.

A trial order will convince you of the merits ef this new invention.

M. LESSIN, THE TAILOR

East Main Street Middletown, Del

Make Your
Telephone
Calls Brief

IN ordinary times we have encouraged the fullest use of the telephone for all social, business and domestic purposes.

These are *war times!* Every industrial and commercial activity is going at top speed. This activity is reflected in the telephone calling volumes and demands for telephone service.

We request all telephone users to *conserve telephone usage*; to assist us in our service by eliminating all *unnecessary calls*; by making only the *necessary calls*—and these as *brief* as possible. Your co-operation in this will permit the release of lines and operators' services for other and more important telephone calls.

May we count on your help?

The Diamond State Telephone Company
E. P. Bardo, District Manager
Wilmington, Del.

Our August Economy Sale

For nine years, once a week we as the firm of Fogel & Burstan have been, thru The Transcript, addressing our Patrons and the public, sometimes giving our views as to prices, markets etc. But never before have we felt so deeply impressed with the duty of advising our patrons to buy far beyond their present wants in order to escape the coming higher prices for all classes of merchandize, and especially for certain ones.

We warn our friends that high as they they think things now are, STILL HIGHER PRICES are coming!

Why? Because our Gouernment will soon have between 5,000,000 and 8,000,000 of enlisted men to supply, and we predict that it will before long commandeer ALL the mills, shops, looms etc. in the whole country to supply these soldiers and their helpers of millions more! This coming on top of a world, shortage of labor, of 38,000,000, will mean prices out of sight and, LESSandLESS goods for any money!

Seeing all this coming we have stocked up way ahead, and consequently are able to offer our patrons goods lower than they can buy them at wholesale, even now! Therefore, we strongly advise all to buy further ahead than they ever did in all their lines if they would save much money!

We give below a few more illustrations of "Our Economy Sale" prices;

Ladies' Envelope Chemises

In many handsome styles of fine Nainsook and Silk. Former prices $1.25 to $3.50; for Our Economy Sale' **50c. to $2.50**

Ladies' Silk Gloves

Long, white or black, Silk Gloves, double tipped, $1.50 value—for Our Economy Sale, **75c.**

Same Gloves, black or white, in Short, $1.25 value, for Our Economy Sale, **75c.**

Ladies' Waists

White Voile, cool, dainty, many styles. former prices, $1.50 to $2 50; for Our Economy Sale, **98c. to $1.25**

Men's Shirts

Still a few of those handsome Percales left from last week's ad. We don't expect them to last much longer, so if you need any, act promptly.

Boys' Blouses

Our "Bell" Blouse is so well known to our patrons who for years have bought it, that it is not necessary to describe its good materials and fine fit. Value every where $1.00; for Our Economy Sale, (while they last) **75c.**

Ladies' Ribbed Cotton Union Suits

Low neck—no sleeves—lace bottoms—good value now 85c, but for Our Economy Sale, **50c.**

Ladies' Gowns

Special Nightgowns made of cool batiste and long cloth in the various late styles; for Our Economy Sale **59c to $2.50.** Every one of these garments is now generally selling for DOUBLE the prices we ask!

Ladies' Petticoats

Made in Cambric, or Longcloth, trimmed with fine embroidery or lace, a large selection to choose from, for Our Economy Sale, **25c to $2.50.** These goods are so much below Wholesale prices that we feel it a duty owing our customers to urge them to buy enough for this summer and next as well, because materials and cost of making are advancing constantly! Any moment the Government is liable to seize every particle of cotton goods in the country for this constantly increasing army and navy.

Fogel & Burstan Dept. Store

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

MIDDLETOWN OPERA HOUSE

Monday, August 26th, 1918

THE KAISER SAID

AMERICA WILL NOT FIGHT

Go see Ambassador James W. Gerard's

My Four Years IN Germany

And you will understand better than ever before just why America did get into the fight. This Authorized Film Version of Ambassador Gerard's startling book exposing Germang's plots and Intrigues that brings you

Face to Face With Kaiserism. Facts not Fiction

Screened at 8 P. M. Admission 15 and 35 Cents

NOTICE!

Estate of Lovy C. Isaacs Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of Lovy C. Isaacs late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Gaace Irene McClay on the Seventh day of June A. D. 1918 and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Executrix without delay, and all persons having demand against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Executrix on or befor the Seventh day of June A. D. 1919, or abide by the law in this behalf.

GRACE IRENE McCLAY
Executrix

MARTIN B. BURRIS, Esq.
Attorney-at-law,
Middletown, Del.

The Woman's College of Delaware

Will open for the Fall Term on Thursday, September 19, 1918
Four years' courses leading to degrees in—
Arts and Science Education
Home Economics Agriculture
Two years' course leading to certificates in—
Education and Home Economics
Tuition free to all students from Delaware.
For catalog and other information, write to
Dean WINIFRED J. ROBINSON, Ph. D.,
Newark, Delaware.

TRANSCRIPT $1.00

FOOD OF SOLDIERS GIVEN GREAT CARE

NUTRITION OFFICERS WHO ARE EXPERTS BEING STATIONED IN THE ARMY CAMPS.

EDIBLE WASTE IS REDUCED

Navy Department Sends Uniformed Desk Men to Active Service—Ancient Armor Supplies Models for Modern American War Equipment.

Nutrition officers are to be stationed in every National army cantonment and in every National Guard camp, as well as in every camp where 10,000 or more soldiers are in training, the war department announces. These men are food specialists. Before they joined the army as members of the division of food and nutrition of the medical department they were connected with colleges and public bodies as physiologists, chemists, economists, food inspectors and experts in other specialized work relating to food.

Since last October these officers have gone from camp to camp, studied the food served, how it was inspected, stored and prepared, and made recommendations resulting in many advantageous changes. They gave instructions in the principles of nutrition, the proper selection of foods and the construction of dietaries to mess officers, medical officers and others interested. They told how to avoid waste, gave methods for judging and storing food, and emphasized the importance of keeping kitchens and mess halls clean and orderly.

At one camp seven companies were selected from various organizations totaling 1,135 men with which to try out an anti-waste plan. The average edible waste was found to be 1.12 pounds per man per day. The nutrition officer gave the mess sergeants and cooks instructions in food and mess economy with the result the average edible waste was reduced to 0.43 pounds per man per day, a saving of 0.69 pounds. This saving amounted to $61.75 per day for the seven messes, or $22,542 per year.

Sixty new officers are to be commissioned in the division of food and nutrition to handle the additional work. All will be food specialists similar to those already in the service. They will advise about the composition and nutritive values of all dietaries, make inspections for adulterations, spoilage and deterioration and co-operate with the mess officials.

Armor for the American soldiers, helmets, shields and breastplates, is being modeled in the workshops of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, the war department announces. The best of the types used by the soldiers of former days is being wrought into shapes for present warfare, some pieces on ancient anvils and by hammers that were actually used centuries ago.

In direct charge of the workshop where the work is being done is a French artisan whose skill has been known to armor collectors the world over, and whose forbears for generations back have kept alive the dying trade of the armorer.

This war in Europe has brought back into use many discarded weapons and practices of medieval warfare. There has been the adoption of steel helmets by all the warring powers, breastplates, armored waistcoats and trench shields. This necessitated an overhauling and new study of ancient armor, with the result that experts declare that scarcely a technical idea has been brought forward which was not worked out in elaborate detail by the old-time armor makers.

The Metropolitan museum collection is among the seven great collections of ancient armor. It is an incident to this collection that there was established at the museum an armorer's workshop. So far as known it is unique. In it were cleaned, repaired and restored pieces that were defective. Daniël Tachaux, a French artist, was in charge. He is working now under the direction of Major Bashford Dean of the ordnance department.

Armor models are being turned out there in accordance with the suggestions of General Pershing and the ordnance department. Twenty-five different types of armor defenses have been made in various factories in experimental lots, several in many thousands of pieces, which have won favor at army headquarters. The efficacy of armor protection for the soldiers is indicated by reports that more than 40 per cent of the hospital casualties suffered were leg wounds and about 33 per cent arm wounds, the legs and arms of the fighters being free from armor cover.

While Y. M. C. A. workers in a battle-torn region of France were carrying delicacies to American soldiers in the front line trenches they left their storehouse deserted. French soldiers entered the storehouse to guard the supplies. They found chewing gum, thought it food, stuffed whole packages into their mouths, masticated it for a time and then tried to swallow it. Some succeeded in getting it down. There were no casualties, but the French soldiers were inspired with a high regard for American digestive apparatuses

plus
Brau
sumed
Keren
saved his
loss of
train of
had b

The navy department has released from office and shore duty the regulars of the navy and the reservists and has assigned them to active duty with the fleet. Their places as clerks will be taken by women wherever possible. Rear Admiral McGowan, paymaster general of the navy, issued the order in connection with this change in policy.

"Every man released from shore duty, whatever his rank or rating, adds just one more to the fighting force," says this order. "Every man of every rank and rating desires, of course, to get to the firing line as soon as his services ashore can be spared.

"No man in the navy is willing in war time to do anything that a woman can do as well; whereas no officer can be expected to be content in any part of the shore establishment unless engaged upon supervisory work so important in its nature that it cannot properly be delegated to any person of lesser rating.

"Wherefore it is requested and directed that the officer in charge of each division of the bureau of supplies and accounts make a careful and critical survey of his personnel, both commissioned and enlisted, to the end that the paymaster general may know how many and which men can be spared without seriously interfering with the work. These reports will include not alone reservists but regulars as well, and it is to be distinctly understood in this connection that applications from individuals for sea or overseas service will not be necessary—the one and only object being to carry on the work here and at the same time release the maximum number of men for duty at the front."

The Liberty motor, developed by the department of military aeronautics, is to have a special engine oil which is to be known as the "Liberty aero oil." It was developed by the lubrication branch while the latter was still a part of the signal corps. It is a mineral oil and will be used not only on the Liberty motor but on all stationary cylinder aircraft engines of the army and navy.

Its development is due to the energy and skill of a staff of men who worked exclusively on the problem for a year. Capt. O. J. May, who deserves greatest credit for its production, so exhausted himself by his labors that he could not recuperate from an illness and died.

When the aircraft program was announced in 1917 no one in authority had a definite idea as to the proper kind of lubrication required. There was no uniformity. For every engine there was a specific oil. Some engineers insisted on castor oil, others mineral oil, still others castor and mineral oils mixed. It was estimated that 5,000,000 gallons of castor oil, costing $3 per gallon, would be required and that quantity was not available.

Captain May and assistants set out to develop a suitable lubricant for the Liberty motor at an average cost of 75 cents a gallon, and also a system for reclaiming oil already used. In 25 days Captain May supervised the running of 37 engine tests in a laboratory where five engine tests a week would be a complete program. These engines were run with different kinds of oils and each oil was analyzed and measured before and after tests. The work required ceaseless vigil. Altitude tests were made in an airtight building capable of having the air within it partly exhausted.

From these tests the Liberty aero oil developed. It will cost about one-fourth the price of castor oil, saving the government perhaps $11,000,000 a year. A system of reclaiming used oil was developed and at least 50 per cent can be made fit to use again.

The national war labor board has decided against establishment at this time of a minimum wage to be applied generally throughout industry. It adopts an attitude firmly opposed both to unjust profits on the part of capital and unreasonable demands on the part of labor, stating that capital should have only such reasonable returns as will assure its use for the world's and the nation's cause, and that the physical wellbeing of labor and its physical and mental effectiveness, in a comfort reasonable in view of the exigencies of the war, likewise should be assured.

The board declares the war to be an interregnum in which the wheels of industry should turn only in the common cause and for common ends, and neither for unjust profits on the part of capital or unfairly inflated wages for labor, stressing maximum production as the paramount necessity and unselfish co-operation as the preliminary essentials to this accomplishment.

There is a reaffirmation by the board of the principle that the worker is entitled to a wage sufficient to sustain himself and his family in health and comfort, and a restatement by the board to apply this principle in each of the cases to come before it for decision.

American dietitians have made bread by substituting as high as 25 per cent of rice for wheat flour and have obtained a white yeast bread of excellent flavor.

The mid-West states are turning to a larger use of motortrucks in the delivery of hogs to the important interior markets. This relieves railroad transportation conditions to a considerable extent.

The motortruck business is becoming so important that commercial organizations of Omaha are taking active measures to utilize the trucks on return trips to country points for hauling various kinds of freights. Experience has shown that motortruck marketing is as feasible in winter as in other seasons.

About 1,000 tons of first-grade sugar stored in a French warehouse for three years to keep it away from the Germans was purchased recently by the Y. M. C. A. and turned into 10,000,000 bars of finest eating chocolate to satisfy the appetites of the American soldiers.

All printers among the Russian prisoners in Germany are being kept busy on propaganda books in Russian to popularize the kaiser and everything German.

Weeds are injurious and detrimental in so many ways that it is difficult to calculate the damage they cause. One big fact regarding weeds is that they increase in numbers each year until their presence is accepted as the normal condition and their detrimental effect overlooked.

The Result.

"I see where the Russians are to get 50,000 pairs of American shoes."

"Well, that ought to give them a very different standing."

MARYLAND NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

Latest Happenings Gleaned From All Over the State.

LIVE NOTES AND COMMENTS

High Wages At Annapolis.

Annapolis.—By special authority of the Navy Department, the contractors at the Naval Academy are employing workmen for an average of 11 hours a day and seven days in the week, the special object being to complete the East wing of Bancroft Hall and a portion of the South wing by October 1, when the new Academic year opens, and all the midshipmen return.

It is admitted that the most strenuous work will be required to accomplish this. There has been a setback during the present week owing to the fact that many men were not able to work during the whole of the heated periods.

The contractors have been working from the start with the idea of completing the East wing by October 1, but within the last few weeks it has been determined to attempt the completion also of accommodations for 150 midshipmen in the East wing. This will make it possible to take care of all the midshipmen in Bancroft Hall and the Marine Barracks.

The contractors are now advertising for laborers, offering 60 cents an hour for the regular day, and time and a half for the extra three hours and for all day Sunday. Thus, the pay of unskilled labor will be five dollars a day for week days, and $6.60 for Sunday, or $36.60 per week for unskilled labor.

Skilled labor, of course, receives a much higher compensation. The highest paid employes doing an ordinary line of mechanical work, are the bricklayers, masons and plasterers. They receive 87½ cents an hour for the eight hour day, and double pay of the extra time and Sundays.

Brandon's Tribute To Murdered Wife.

Annapolis.—From the battle fields of France Valentine N. Brandon had published in the daily press of Annapolis a memorial tribute to his murdered wife, Lottie May Brandon, who one year ago was killed in her little flat on Second street, Annapolis, and for which crime John Snowden, colored, is in the Anne Arundel County Jail under sentence of death. The memorial was brought to Annapolis by L. N. Brandon, of Washington, father of the soldier.

By a coincidence Mr. Brandon arrived in Annapolis about the same time that there came from Washington, W. C. Williams, colored, a lawyer, who in the trial of the murder case was associated with A. T. Brady, of Annapolis, and C. G. Grason, of Baltimore county. Williams had a consultation with Mr. Brady and later went to the office of State's Attorney N. H. Green, where he discussed certain phases of the present status of the case with Mr. Green. Later he visited Snowden in the county jail.

Sons Of America.

Cumberland.—A Baltimore city man was elected state president of the Patriotic Order Sons of America at the concluding day of the third annual convention of the Maryland State Camp. The session came to an end with a patriotic rally on the city hall plaza, at which Gabriel H. Moyer, auditor general of Pennsylvania, and William J. Heaps, national president of the order, delivered addresses.

The complete list of officers elected and installed follows: State president, E. J. Carnes, Camp No. 78, Baltimore; State vice-president, U. S. G. Hanks, Camp No. 62, Cumberland; State master of forms, S. J. Miller, Camp No. 28, Baltimore; State secretary, William J. Heaps, Camp No. 15, Baltimore; State treasurer, William J. Carter, Camp No. 32, Baltimore; State conductor, W. O. Sparklin, Camp No. 24, Baltimore; State inspector, Guy W. Haynes, Camp No. 2, Taneytown; State guard, W. J. Littleton, Camp No. 31, Baltimore; State trustees, Albert Danneber, Camp No. 82, Baltimore; J. K. Marshall, Camp No. 64, Boring; G. A. Romoser, Camp No. 23, Baltimore; H. O. Brown, Camp No. 61, Crisfield; Charles W. Leaf, Camp No. 32, Baltimore; C. H. Williams, Camp No. 45, Baltimore.

Finds Profit In Sheep.

Hagerstown.—The Hagerstown Interstate Fair Association has found sheep-raising profitable. Last spring it purchased 30 sheep for $430 and sold $83.35 worth of wool and $151.50 worth of lambs. It still has seven lambs, worth $10 each. The sheep have been pastured on the fair grounds and the expense of mowing the grounds was saved. Four of the old sheep died, but the association is still far ahead on the investment.

Green Tomatoes Kill Baby.

Cumberland.—As a result of eating green tomatoes that she obtained without the knoweldge of her mother, Ethel Valentine, 3 years old, daughter of Jesse Valentine, was taken violently ill and died several hours later.

Has Four Sons In Service.

Westernport. — Matthew Dowling, Sr., Westernport, has four sons in the service—Matthew, Jr., Herbert and Victor being in France and Earle at Camp Meade. Mr. Dowling is one of the five brothers who served in the Union army in the Civil War.

Annapolis.—State Senator Frank M. Duvall has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Congress from the Fifth Maryland District.

Oldest News Dealer Dead.

Elkton.—Joseph Hinchliffe, probably the oldest newspaper dealer in Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania, died at his home here after a brief illness of pneumonia, aged 82 years. Mr. Hinchliffe was born in England, emigrating to America when a small boy. After reaching his majority, 53 years ago, he opened a small store in North street, selling newspapers and periodicals, and three years later removed to a store room on Main street, located in the Power House Hotel, and up to the time of his death continued business there. He was married 58 years ago, his life partner passing away several months ago.

Wouldn't Work Or Fight.

Upper Marlboro.—Declaring that he would neither fight nor work, Frank Ball, 25 years old, barricaded himself in a barn on the Brady farm, about eight miles from here, Thursday, and with a revolver defied the county officers. The latter, however, captured Ball by strategy and locked him up in jail. When the officers arrived Ball was told some friends in an automobile wanted to see him, and Deputy Sheriff Garrison offered him a place as driver. When Ball got into the car to start it the officer slipped the handcuffs on him.

Barns Destroyed By Fire.

Rockville.—Fire, supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion, destroyed a fine new barn on the farm of Charles Veirs, near Rockville, together with about 1,500 bushels of wheat, 30 tons of hay, a large quantity of straw, a number of agricultural implements and other things. The loss is placed at about $8,000 and is partially covered by insurance. About two years ago a large barn on the same site was destroyed by fire. A large barracks on the farm of Alexander Garrett, near Hunting Hill, four miles from here, was also destroyed by fire. The loss is placed at about $1,500, partially insured. Lightning was the cause.

Killed At Crossing.

Hagerstown.—Thomas Moore, aged 63, near Weverton, was killed when the team he was driving was struck by a Baltimore and Ohio passenger train at Stonebrakers Crossing. Moore, with two boys, Butler and Duvall, nephews of William Stonebraker, with whom Moore made his home, were crossing the track, and did not see or hear the approaching train. Moore was thrown a considerable distance.

Etchison For Congress.

Rockville. — H. Dorsey Etchison, Democratic candidate for Congress in this District two years ago, has filed with the supervisors of elections for this county, a certificate of candidacy for the same nomination this year. It was thought that Mr. Etchison would have no opposition for the nomination, but it is now understood that Frank M. Mish, former Mayor of Hagerstown, will probably enter the contest.

Suicide In Bath Room.

Cumberland.—William D. Peters, aged 55 years, of this city, committed suicide at his home here by shooting himself through the heart. Death was instantaneous. Mr. Peters came to Cumberland with his family several years ago from Keyser, W. Va., and since making his residence in this city he had been employed at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shops as a car carpenter.

Ran Down By Train.

Hagerstown.—Thomas B. Moore, 63 years old, a farmer, was killed when a Baltimore and Ohio passenger train in charge of Engineer J. R. Dawson and Conductor D. L. Grimes, both of Frederick, struck a vehicle in which he was riding, at Stonebraker's Crossing, near Weverton. His skull was fractured and death was instantaneous.

Alleged Enemy Aliens Arrested.

Hagerstown. — Representatives of the United States Department of Justice in Baltimore came here and took Henry Schultz and Joseph Dorensky, who were arrested by Sheriff Starliper, the former on the charge of making disloyal remarks and the latter for failure to register as an enemy alien, to Baltimore for trial by the Federal authorities.

Going To Camp Wadsworth.

Annapolis. — Twenty-four young white men of the draft list of Anne Arundel county, left Annapolis for Camp Wadsworth, near Spartanburg, S. C., there to go into special military training fitting them for service along different lines for which they are best adapted. Only one of the 24 is from Annapolis.

Mrs. Elizabeth White Dead.

Rockville.—Mrs. Elizabeth White, widow of James C. White, died at the residence of her son here, aged 85 years. Mrs. White was the daughter of Captain William D. Hoffman, of Baltimore county. She spent most of her long married life in Carroll county, where her husband was engaged in paper manufacturing.

Crisfield Boy Killed.

Crisfield.—Mrs. George Owens has received notice that George Sterling has been killed in action in France. He is a son of Cornelius Sterling, of N., and was adopted by Mrs. Owens when an infant. He was 24 years old and enlisted in Philadelphia in May, 1917, being sent to Syracuse for training.

Family cooks at New Orleans have organized and demand a wage rate of $25 a month and their keep.

ALLIES SWEEP ON HUNS IN FLIGHT

Americans Win Village of Fismette Across Vesle

OVER 17,000 PRISONERS

Main Paris-Amiens Railway Again Free For The Use Of The Allies In Their Tremendous Drive.

London.—Over a curving front of more than 20 miles the British and French troops are continuing to sweep back the Germans eastward across the plains of Picardy from the region north of the Somme, east of Morlancourt, to the eastern bank of the Avre, northwest of Montdidier.

As on the first day of the offensive, material progress was made over the entire battlefront. Many additional villages were captured; the bag of prisoners was largely increased, numerous guns and great quantities of war stores were taken, and heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy by tanks, armored motor cars, the cavalry and the infantry.

The losses sustained by the Anglo-French forces are declared to be relatively small.

To the Allied forces there have fallen 17,000 German prisoners and between 200 and 300 guns, many of them of heavy caliber, and innumerable machine guns, trench mortars and kindred small weapons.

To the north of the Picardy theatre the Germans also have given ground on two important sectors—on the famous Lys salient, northwest of La Bassee, and in the region southwest of Ypres, on the equally famous battleground north of Kemmel.

On the Lys sector territory over a front of more than seven miles was evacuated by the enemy, while to the north of Kemmel the British advanced their line over a front exceeding 1,000 yards.

These maneuvers on the part of the Germans seemingly indicate that they either considered their ground insecure in the face of the heavy forces General Haig is known to have in both regions to ward off any attempt to reach the Channel ports, or that Crown Prince Rupprecht's army has been materially decreased in strength to rush reinforcements to the battle zone where the German armies in the south are being sorely harassed.

Already having penetrated the Picardy salient to a depth of nearly 13 miles in the center toward the vicinity of the important railroad junction of Chaulnes, and at other points along the Arch pushed forward between five and seven miles, the northern and southern flanks of the battle-front, where the Germans had been resisting desperately, gave way before the pressure respectively of the British and French.

On the north the British captured Morlancourt and pressed on eastward, while on the south, northwest of Montdidier, Pierrepont, Contoire and Arvillers were taken by the French, who drove in their wedge to a distance of more than eight and one-half miles.

The tanks, armored cars and cavalry are still working throughout the entire region, while airplanes are soaring far behind the lines, bombing transports and troops movements and also paying particular attention to the bridges over the Somme by which the enemy is endeavoring to escape from their advancing foes. All behind the line the Germans are destroying ammunition depots as they quit their positions.

With the new turn of events Montdidier is in an uncomfortable position, with the Allies hammering away crossfire at the Germans holding it, and with the only railroad leading into the town also under their guns. A forced evacuation of the town seems not improbable. In fact, with further pressure eastward by the Allies between the Somme and the Avre and with the possibility of pressure northward against the Germans from the line running northeastward from Soissons, it is not outside the realm of possibility that the entire Montdidier salient will have to be abandoned.

There has been little fighting of great moment in Vesle River, except in the nature of reciprocal artillery duels. The Americans, however, have made another crossing of the Vesle and captured the village of Fismette, northwest of Fismes.

ITALIANS FLY OVER VIENNA.

Drop Manifestoes And Return Unmolested.

Rome.—A squadron of Italian airplanes, commanded by Captain Gabriele d'Annunzio, has flown over Vienna and dropped manifestoes. The planes were not molested.

The official communication issued by the War Office says:

"Enemy detachments twice attacked the Col Del Rosso salient, but were repulsed.

"We have bombed the military establishment at Pola. Near Trent two hostile machines were brought down."

7,000,000 LETTERS FROM FRANCE.

And All Started Promptly For Their Destinations.

Washington.—More than 7,000,000 letters from American soldiers in France have been received at Atlantic ports since July 29 and the Postoffice Department announced that every one of them started for its destination within 24 hours after its arrival. One ship brought 2,823,000 letters and another 300,000 on August 2, and a ship arriving August 5 brought 2,031,000.

HUNS DIGGING IN ON THE VESLE

Preparing to Make Determined Stand There

ARE STRINGING BARBED WIRE

Prisoners Gave Information That It Was Being Employed By Troops At Rest And Was Large Enough To Conceal Two Regiments.

American Army on the Vesle.—Allied aviators have reported that the Germans are digging in opposite the Franco-American line along the Vesle. The observers also have reported that the enemy is stringing barbed wire along the hills northwest of Fismes. Allied officers express the belief that the Germans will not give ground here unless they are deliberately pushed off the plateaus.

The Americans learned from German prisoners that the enemy was using an old rock quarry cave in the region of Longueval, large enough to conceal two regiments. He employed it as a refuge for troops at rest. The Franco-American heavy artillery shelled the cave all day Saturday and the Germans were finally compelled to abandon it as a hiding place.

The guns of the Franco-Americans got the range of the entrance to the cave and kept up a continuous fire all day. Observers reported that the cave had been considerably damaged and was rendered virtually untenable.

The Germans are digging trenches along the line west and east of Longueval and also in the Valley of the Perles.

Allied aviators on Saturday did not observe the Germans building any big-gun emplacements, but here and there they were installing batteries. Most of these were of light calibre, which the Germans will be able to move to others positions when the French and Americans discover their locations.

WHERE THEY BELONG.

Lenine And Trotsky Prepare To Flee To Germany.

London.—The anti-Bolshevik movement in Russia is growing rapidly. The Bolshevik Soviet organization has virtually gone to pieces and Nikolai Lenine, the premier, and Leon Trotsky, his war minister, intend to flee to Germany should the situation become too serious, according to recent Russian newspapers, the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen telegraphs.

The Petrograd newspaper Isvestia is quoted by the correspondent as stating that at several points "in that part of Russia not occupied by the enemy" counter-revolutionary movements have broken out in a number of towns. The Bolshevik Soviets have been overthrown in these places and replaced by councils consisting of representatives of the Mensheviki, or moderates.

WOUNDED IN 17 PLACES.

Lynchburg Soldier Soon Will Be Able To Return To Front.

Lynchburg, Va. — Lieutenant Abe Craddock, who was wounded in a raid in Picardy, France, in May, in a letter to his father, A. P. Craddock, tells his father that 17 pieces of an exploded hand grenade were picked out of him by the surgeons. He says he was hit all over his body excepting in his face.

TWO HUN FLYERS DOWNED.

American Army on the Vesle.—In a battle in the air between 12 German and five American airplanes Lieutenant Walter Avery, of Columbus, Ohio, and Harold Buckley, of Agawam, Mass., each brought down a German. There were no casualties among the Americans.

ENGLAND TO EGYPT BY AIR.

Two British Officers, With Mechanics, Fly 2,000 Miles.

London.—Two Royal Air Force officers, with two mechanics, have completed a flight from England to Egypt, a distance of 2,000 miles, in a type of airplane that has seen considerable service on the front. The official report, in announcing this feat: "One or two halts were made for petrol, but the flight was merely a bit of routine work."

SIZE OF TRUNKS LIMITED.

Should Not Be More Than 40 Inches High Or Long.

Washington.—To save space in baggage cars for the army the conservation division of the War Industries Board has advised manufacturers that trunks should not exceed 40 inches in height or length, and that traveling bags and suitcases should be restricted to sizes from 14 to 28 inches, with all partitions, sections, false bottoms, etc., eliminated.

U-BOAT GETS NINE.

Fleet Of Fishing Schooners Fall Prey Off George's Bank.

Nantucket, Mass. — Nine fishing schooners were sunk off George's Bank by a German submarine, a naval scout boat which put in here reported. The scout boat picked up word of the raid from the auxiliary fishing schooner Helen Murley, which had rescued four survivors and was taking them to port. George's Bank is 60 miles off this island.

ASTHMADOR
AVERTS - RELIEVES
HAY FEVER
ASTHMA
Begin Treatment NOW
All Druggists Guarantee



Soldiers Soothe Skin Troubles with Cuticura
Soap, Ointment, Talcum 25c. each. Samples of "Cuticura, Dept. E, Boston."

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

WATER COLORED BY PLANTS

Interesting Discovery the Result of Tests Made by Scientists of Harvard University.

That many marine plants cause sea water to become alkaline when exposed to sunlight is definitely proved through interesting experiments devised by W. J. V. Osterhout and A. R. C. Haas of the laboratory of plant physiology, Harvard university.

These gentlemen have found a way to measure accurately the increased alkalinity. Without going into details, it may be said that this consists in immersing a green seaweed in a glass tube of salt water to which a few drops of phenopthalein have been added. After exposure to sunlight, the water turns pink, and the degree of pinkness, measured by matching against the colors of a series of tubes containing the same concentration of indicator in a series of "buffer solutions" of known alkalinity, gives the quantity of alkali produced by the action of the sunlight.

Lemon Juice For Freckles

Girls! Make beauty lotion at home for a few cents. Try it!

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle, sunburn and tan lotion, and complexion whitener, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands and see how freckles, sunburn and tan disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.—Adv.

ONLY ONE CAUSE FOR WORRY

Decoction Put Up by Obliging Chemist Removed All Other Troubles From His Customer.

Rashuns was feeling uncomfortable as he trudged home in the rain. Suddenly he heard a laugh behind him and, curious to know who could feel hilarious in such weather, he turned around and recognized Simpson, who was keeping dry with the aid of an umbrella.

"Suppose you're laughing because I've forgotten my umbrella?" growled Rashuns.

"No, no! Come under and I'll tell you," said Simpson. "I have just heard about Mason. He went to a chemist and said to the man: 'Give me something that will banish from my mind the thought of sorrow and bitter recollections.' That chemist must have been an obliging chap, for he made up a dose of quinine, epsom salts, wormwood and a little castor oil for Mason to take, and the poor old chap can't think of anything now except new schemes for getting the taste out of his mouth."

Lives 200 Years!

For more than 200 years, Haarlem Oil, the famous national remedy of Holland, has been recognized as an infallible relief from all forms of kidney and bladder disorders. Its very age is proof that it must have unusual merit.

If you are troubled with pains or aches in the back, feel tired in the morning, headaches, indigestion, insomnia, painful or too frequent passage of urine, irritation or stone in the bladder, you will almost certainly find relief in GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. This is the good old remedy that has stood the test for hundreds of years, prepared in the proper quantity and convenient form to take. It is imported direct from Holland laboratories, and you can get it at any drug store. It is a standard, old-time home remedy and needs no introduction. Each capsule contains one dose of five drops and is pleasant and easy to take. They will quickly relieve those stiffened joints, that backache, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, gall stones, gravel, "brick dust," etc. Your money promptly refunded if they do not relieve you. But be sure to get the genuine GOLD MEDAL brand. In boxes, three sizes.—Adv.

"Vacuum Nothing and Hard to Get."

Among the answers to questions at a school examination appeared the following:

"Gross ignorance is 144 times as bad as just ordinary ignorance."

"Anchorite is an old-fashioned hermit sort of a fellow who has anchored himself to one place."

"The liver is an infernal organ."

"Vacuum is nothing with the air sucked out of it put up in a pickle bottle—it is very hard to get."—Christian Register.

Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic destroys the malarial germs which are transmitted to the blood by the Malaria Mosquito. Price 50c.

Punishment.

Edith—I'll back out and let you marry the wretch.

Marie—Why do you do that?

Edith—He proposed to both of us and I want to see him punished.—Boston Evening Transcript.

Your Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggists or by mail 60c per Bottle. For Book of the Eye free write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

TO ALL WOMEN WHO ARE ILL

This Woman Recommends Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—Her Personal Experience.



McLean, Neb.—"I want to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all women who suffer from any functional disturbance, as it has done me more good than all the doctor's medicine. Since taking it I have a fine healthy baby girl and have gained in health and strength. My husband and I both praise your medicine to all suffering women."—Mrs. JOHN KOPPELMANN, R. No. 1, McLean, Nebraska.

This famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, has been restoring women of America to health for more than forty years and it will well pay any woman who suffers from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, backache, headaches, nervousness or "the blues" to give this successful remedy a trial.

For special suggestions in regard to your ailment write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its long experience is at your service.

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 33--1918.

Its Fault.

"Is your new automobile all right?"

"It's pretty fair, but it will shy at horses."

When Baby is Teething

GROVE'S BABY BOWEL MEDICINE will correct the Stomach and Bowel troubles. Perfectly harmless. See directions on the bottle.

Missed the Kaiser.

A negro from Louisiana supposed when he reached the training camp that he was already "at the front."

"Say, boss," he asked an officer, "where's dat feller day calls the kaiser? I'se been here six weeks an' I ain' seen him."—Exchange.

Fiery Red Pimples.

A hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by an application of Cuticura Ointment to distressing eczemas, etc., proves their wonderful properties. For free samples address "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

CAN'T ALL BE COLLEGE MEN

Pithy Remark Credited by Andrew Carnegie to Self-Made Man With Limited Education.

Andrew Carnegie, complimented one day at his Scottish castle on his gifts to the cause of education, said to a young lady:

"There's nothing so pathetic as the self-made man who is conscious of his lack of education. These poor fellows seem to think that everybody is educated but themselves.

"Once, in a smart New York restaurant, I heard a man with a diamond horseshoe pin say piteously to a waiter:

"'Shove over that there chandelier.'

"'It isn't a chandelier, sir,' said the waiter, as he obeyed. 'It's a cruet.'

"The man with the diamonds blushed brick red.

"'Well, never mind what she is; shove her over,' he said. 'We ain't all been to college.'"

German Camouflage.

A British air officer, writing from the western front, says that the Germans have this spring brought camouflage to a state of artistic perfection taht is almost incredible. "The most expert and highly experienced airmen are often deceived even when flying low," he writes. "As a first step, the German military authorities sought suggestions from the most distinguished German artists in color. As a next step, every available man was turned on to the business of carrying out the artists' ideas. Miles of canvas painted to look like roads were constricted, under which regiments could march without being seen. Paper encampments were improved and aerodromes, woods, villages and factories of a purely fictitious character were set up merely to distract observers and to cover the movements of troops and guns. Nothing on so vast a scale has ever been attemyted before."

Patriot.

Little Dorothy's uncles are both at the war, and she has a great admiration for soldiers. The other day in a crowded street car she was sitting on her mother's lap when a wounded soldier entered. Dorothy immediately slipped to the floor.

"Here, Soldy," she offered, "you can sit on moma's lap."—Harper's Magazine.

The Candidate.

"I am a candidate for your hand."

"Very good. How much allowance do you propose to allot me, who is to do the cooking and what is to be your attitude toward my family? In short, what's your platform?"

SAVING WHEAT is only one good point for

POST TOASTIES

(MADE OF CORN)

—says Bobby



PUBLIC ROADS

WAR DEVELOPING OUR ROADS

One of Most Important Benefits will Be Distribution of Farm Products by Motors.

"One of the most important benefits of the war to America is going to be the development of transportation of farm products to markets by means of motor trucks," remarked R. C. Watts of St. Louis, highway engineer, while in Washington the other day. "If anyone had told us five years ago that motor vehicles would be utilized for moving products and machinery as they have been used in the last twelve months, he would have been thought crazy, yet Charles Schwab, the new head of the fleet corporation, is giving a practical demonstration of how to do things by transferring a large part of his office equipment to Philadelphia by motor trucks. The highways of the country have been taken over by the people for hauling goods which could not be hauled during the period of congestion by the railroads. In the whole history of transportation the highway has been the patient drudge, but suddenly the motor truck has come to the front and supplied for the roads what the steam engines supply for the railways, and this has brought about many new conditions, which will develop into many other new and marvelous results.

"To my mind, the most important will be the distribution of farm products by means of motor vehicles. We know that the farmers have always relied upon the railroads for the movement of their products long distances.



Loading Eggs Into Motor Trucks.

For the short haul, of course, they utilized the wagon and in later years the automobile. But for hauling any great quantity of products they relied entirely on the railroads. The employment of the motor truck has demonstrated its practicality, and hereafter when things become normal we shall see thousands of great motor vehicles hauling farm products to market. It is going to result, moreover, in a wonderful improvement of the roads all through this country."

INCREASED VALUE OF FARMS

Motorcar Opens Every Acre of Ground and Brings It Nearer Center of Population.

The railroad opened up a few roads, but the motorcar opens every acre of ground and brings it nearer the centers of population. The products—the motorcar increased those values still more by marketing them quicker. While the telephone put the farm in communication with the city the motorcar does that and more—it puts the farmer and his family in physical and mental communication with the markets and the social life of the city.

SOLUTION OF ROAD PROBLEM

Hard-Surfaced Highway Is Best Wherever Traffic Will Warrant Necessary Expense.

Roads must be built to suit the environment—both physical and financial. Earth roads are the only ones some communities can afford, while other sections may require gravel or broken stone surfaces. But wherever the traffic will warrant the expense, an economically designed and carefully constructed hard-surfaced highway is the only satisfactory solution of the road problem.

Plan Comprehensively.

To be efficiently done, road and street building must be planned comprehensively and under the careful direction of one whose knowledge is based on both years of careful thought and practical experience.

Highways in Mexico.

The government of Mexico has committed itself to the policy of constructing at the earliest possible time a system of modern highways that shall connect all the principal cities and parts of the country.

Daily Water Supply for Cow.

The average milk cow requires nearly ten gallons of water a day, and more than two-thirds of that must come as drink and the balance from water in the feed. With such a large consumption of water, there's no need to add more to the milk.

Separator Not Complex.

The separator is not a very complex machine, yet it offers lodging places for the bacteria which contaminate cream and produce fermentation or souring and undesirable flavors.

A Bird in the Hand

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

POULTRY CLUB WORK.



A Detachment of the Juvenile Army of Poultry Growers and the Weapons With Which They Are Defeating the Kaiser.

DOINGS OF FARM BOYS AND GIRLS

Youths Are Developing Into Poultry Experts Under Guidance of Specialists.

CLUBS IN VARIOUS STATES

From Small Beginning Organization Has Developed to Include Eleven Commonwealths—Results Obtained by Members.

Thousands of girls and boys of the United States have enlisted with Uncle Sam as poultry raisers. The bureau of animal industry, United States department of agriculture, cooperates with many state agricultural colleges to assist juvenile farmers in poultry husbandry.

The girls and boys of today who show an interest in better poultry husbandry by becoming successful members of the poultry clubs will be our breeders, fanciers and poultry producers of tomorrow. The splendid development of poultry clubs marks this line of work as one of the most important in the poultry office of the bureau of animal industry, United states department of agriculture.

Started in Small Way.

Poultry club work was started in Virginia in 1912 with 11 clubs and 150 members. From this small beginning an organization has developed to include 11 states with 1,010 clubs in 300 counties and a membership of about 15,000 energetic boys and girls. Successful results have encouraged still other states through the Smith-Lever fund to carry on work of a similar nature in co-operation with the bureau or animal industry, but this club history covers only the states in which a poultry specialist assigned to each state has supervision of the work, and furnishes the subject matter to carry it on. The organized states are: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Kansas, Washington, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Several new states have requested the assistance of a specialist in their poultry club efforts for the coming year.

Educational Features.

Girls and boys are assisted in their work by local school teachers, county farm agents and county home demonstrators. Many of the members live in the country, and help in the introduction of standard-bred stock, improvement of housing and feeding methods and marketing conditions. Other members who live in towns maintain backyard poultry plants, and all aid materially in the production of poultry and eggs.

Poultry clubs have their educational feature and are carried on so that the boys and girls have an opportunity to learn simple business methods. Club members study poultry bulletins furnished by the state and government, and subject matter prepared by the specialist. The members write compositions on poultry management as a part of their work. Each member keeps a record, or business account, showing accurate figures on expenditures, receipts and profits, number of eggs set, number of chickens raised, etc.

Results Obtained.

During the year 1917 these boy and girl club members hatched 98,273 chicks, and raised 80,310 matured fowls. Over $17,908.25 worth of poultry and eggs for market and breeding purposes were sold or consumed at home and the total value of their receipts, stock on hand, and prizes won amounted to $41,312.42. In addition to the exhibits of fowls and eggs made at county fairs and other poultry shows, these poultry club members are now demonstrating in many instances their ability to judge poultry and to carry on the various phases of poultry work such as setting hens, operating an incubator, preserving eggs, caponizing cockerels, killing and dressing fowls for market. There were 104 exhibits held where 624 members exhibited 6,280 birds and 329 dozens of eggs. The total value of special and cash prizes awarded to the members making these exhibits amounted to $3,090.75.

Features of Work.

Another feature of poultry club work that has been inaugurated is that of holding short courses at various state schools and colleges for the benefit of poultry club members who have made a good showing in their work. On such occasions members are sent to one of the state schools with all expenses paid and there given a course of instruction in poultry. Such courses not only provide a valuable course of instruction, but promote the various forms of amusement in a more favorable attitude toward education and what the social side of farm life can be made to be. Another feature that is being taken up is poultry management contests. These contests are conducted by the poultry club agents and seemingly are going to arouse much enthusiasm among the club members and will be the means of their obtaining a most practical course of instruction and the proper methods of handling and caring for poultry.

Girls' and boys' poultry clubs are a proven instrument of value in the forward movement in nation-wide poultry culture, not only on account of the very satisfactory development, but more especially in the manifest enthusiasm displayed by the boys and girls.

ENCOURAGE BOY OR GIRL.

Poultry growing is one of the nation's most important industries.

Poultry growing in connection with general farming yields a larger margin of profit than most other branches of agriculture.

Poultry growing is certain to become increasingly important and is likely to become increasingly profitable.

Poultry growing is not a casual matter in which one may be successful without study and effort. Anything like a large measure of success in poultry growing requires expert knowledge.

The United States department of agriculture, through its boys' and girls' poultry club work, is imparting to thousands of boys and girls expert information that will contribute largely to their success in life.

Encourage your boy or girl to join a poultry club—and encourage your community, if it has not a club, to organize one.

You will be contributing to the success and prosperity both of your child and your neighborhood.

Determining Chickens' Ages.

A common way of testing the age of dressed poultry, as described by home economics specialists of the United States department of agriculture, is to take between thumb and finger the end of the breastbone, farthest from the head, and attempt to bend it to one side. In a very young bird, such as a "broiler" chicken or a green goose, it will be easily bent, like the cartilage in the human ear; in a bird a year or so old it will be brittle, and in an old bird, tough and hard to bend or break.

Tricky dealers have been known to break the end of the breastbone before showing the bird, thus rendering the test useless.

POULTRY NOTES

Cost of feed is an important factor which may knock all calculations into a cocked hat. Watch prices at both ends.

* * *

A frequent change in the diet of fowls and chicks keeps the appetite always at its best and makes life worth living.

Go slowly and grow up in the business.

* * *

The hen never did half as much to the keeper as the keeper has done to the hen.

* * *

Healthy chicks are the only kind that make the most out of life and show the result of their keeping.

* * *

When chicks are lacking in thrift and vigor it is generally more the fault of their keeper than it is theirs.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By Rev. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

(Copyright, 1918, by Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR AUGUST 18

SOME ACTIVITIES OF THE PRIMITIVE CHURCH.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 2:42-47; 4:32-35; 6:1-4.

GOLDEN TEXT—Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his courts with praise: be thankful unto him and bless his name.—Psalms 100:4.

DEVOTIONAL READING—Psalms 122:1-9.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Mark 11:15-17; Acts 10:33: I Corinthians 3:9; 12:4-29; Ephesians 4:1-16.

I. The Church Worshiping (Acts 2:42-47).

As the result of Peter's preaching at Pentecost about three thousand persons confessed Christ in baptism. That their conversion was genuine is evidenced by what they did:

1. "Continued steadfastly in the apostles' doctrine" (v. 42).

Continuance and steadfastness are infallible proofs of the genuineness of one's conversion. They not only were steadfast, but they kept themselves in the school of Christ—came regularly to the meetings to be instructed by the apostles. Christians cannot grow unless they feed upon God's word. Trashy novels and story papers will not make Christians grow. The "sincere milk of the word" is essential to growth (I Peter 2:2).

2. Kept themselves in the fellowship of the apostles (v. 42).

This doubtless means that they attached themselves to the church and sought the friendship of Christian people. Christian growth is helped by association with Christian people, not by withdrawal. One who expects sanctification in seclusion will be doomed to disappointment.

3. They went regularly to the communion table (v. 42).

In the "breaking of bread" they symbolically fed upon Christ. True worshipers will not neglect this means of grace.

4. They went regularly to the prayer meeting (v. 42).

Prayer is the very breath of soul growth. It is as necessary to spiritual life as breathing is to physical life. The result of such life was:

(1) Wholesome fear (v. 43). (2) A powerful ministry (v. 43). Many wonders and signs were done by the apostles. (3) Mutual ministry (vv. 44-45). Those who give themselves to Christ are large-hearted and generous, giving of their substance to help the poor and needy. (4) A constant worship (v. 46). (5) Unity and gladness (v. 46). (6) Gracious influence among the people (v. 47). (7) A perpetual growth (v. 47). Where such genuineness is manifest there will be growth. The Lord added to the church daily—there was a continuous revival.

II. The Church Witnessing (Acts 4:31-35).

Note the characteristics of a witnessing church:

1. A praying church (v. 31).

For every want and every need they betook themselves to God in prayer.

2. A spirit-filled church (v. 31).

When they prayed the place was shaken wherein they were gathered together. They were all filled with the holy spirit. The spirit is given in answer to prayer (Luke 11:13).

3. A testifying church (v. 31).

The ministers had boldness in testimony.

4. A united church (v. 32).

They were of one heart and one soul, united in the one body to the one head by the holy spirit.

5. A charitable and generous church (v. 32).

They held nothing back from those who had need.

6. Its membership possessed unblemished characters; great grace was upon them all.

III. The Church Overcoming Difficulties (Acts 6:1-4).

Out of the beautiful fellowship of this early church grew a peculiar difficulty. Among the Grecian Jews there came a feeling that partiality had been shown in the distribution of funds. The difficulty was recognized at once and properly dealt with. The apostles refused to allow this to divert their ministry, so they proceeded with the initial organization in the church, the appointment of deacons. We have here set forth the qualifications of those who are to look after the business end of the church.

1. Good report (v. 3)..

It is highly important that even the business affairs of the church should be in the hands of honest men. The church cannot afford to appoint men of doubtful reputation to do such work.

2. Full of the holy spirit (v. 3).

The temporalities of the church should only be entrusted to spirit-filled men.

3. Full of wisdom (v. 3).

The highest wisdom is required in the handling of the business side of church life, and this should be done by men other than ministers. Ministers should give themselves to prayer and preaching.

Bible and Education.

Men cannot be well educated without the Bible. It ought, therefore, to hold the chief place of learning throughout Christendom; and I do not know of a higher service that could be rendered to this republic than the bringing about of this desirable result. —E. Nott.

Housefly Can Move Fast.

A housefly is not by inclination much of a traveler. But, when it wants to travel, it goes fast. Experiments have shown that, when pushed, it can cover 160 feet per second, or about 110 miles an hour straightaway.

Penalty of Good Nature.

The reason why some men never reach the top of the ladder is that they are always willing to stop to hold it steady for someone above.—Albany Journal.

Deceitful Biddies.

Fogg is rather disgusted with poultry farming. He says that when he left home yesterday morning forty of his hens were bragging about what they were going to do; but on his return he found that only eight had laid—the rest of the bunch had simply lied.—Boston Evening Transcript.

That's the Question.

Mr. Oldboy—Marry me and I could die happy.

Miss Bright—Yes, you could—but would you?

Disastrous.

"How is your son getting along in the army?"

"First rate now. But in his ignorance the poor boy made a mistake when he first reached the cantonment that came very near spoiling his career as a soldier."

"He didn't commit an offense involving moral turpitude?"

"No. He called his colonel, 'Old Top.'"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Germany limits clothing purchases by civilians.

Don't Poison Baby.

FORTY YEARS AGO almost every mother thought her child must have PAREGORIC or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a FEW DROPS TOO MANY will produce the SLEEP FROM WHICH THERE IS NO WAKING. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labelling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: *"A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death."* The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without you or your physician know of what it is composed. CASTORIA DOES NOT CONTAIN NARCOTICS, if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Watch Your Stomach In Hot Weather

A Cool, Sweet, Strong Stomach Your Best Safeguard Against Summer Sickness

"Keep your stomach in good working order during the hot summer months and you will have little to fear in the way of sickness" the advice many physicians give as hot weather approaches.

Good, sound, common sense advice, too. For very frequently, and especially in hot weather, these common stomach disorders which so many people seem to regard as of minor importance, do open the way for serious illness.

So keep your stomach sweet, cool and comfortable all summer long. The extra war work—change of diet—poisons that come with hot weather—all hit us in the stomach. The strongest stomach will need help this summer as never before.

The one easy way if you have the right remedy is to rid the stomach of too much acid. Because it's superacidity that interferes with digestion and assimilation, and this causes about all those stomach miseries you are so familiar with—heartburn, food-repeating, indigestion, sour, gassy stomach and that miserable, bloated, puffed-up condition after eating.

Now here is good news. An easy, sure relief has been found to get rid of the harmful acidity and gases in the stomach. It is called EATONIC, a good tasting compound that you eat just like candy. A tablet or two of EATONIC after meals will work wonders. You can have no idea of what sure, quick comfort EATONIC brings until you do try it. Use EATONIC after your meals, enjoy a good appetite and get full strength from the food you eat. At the same time protect yourself from summer stomach and bowel miseries.

Get a big box of EATONIC from your druggist today. He will tell you that people who have used EATONIC say that they never dreamed that anything could give such quick and wonderful results. It costs only 50c a box and if it fails in any way, your druggist, who you know and trust, will return your money.

A Good Method.

"There's nobody," said a government official, "who can get rid of an important caller so quickly and at the same time so smoothly as the president.

"Once, at a reception, a man held up the long line of guests waiting to shake the president's hand while he recounted at great length some tedious yarn or other.

"The president stood about four minutes of this. Then he smiled and gave a start.

"'But, my dear sir, I am monopolizing you,' he said."

Dad's Great Scheme.

Father noticed that his rather obstreperous young son had the quality of thriftiness, and he resolved to appeal to it.

"Sonny," said he, "I'm going to give you a nickel every day if you're a good boy, on condition that every day you are naughty you give me a nickel. Is it a go?"

"I'd like to do it, dad," answered the little fellow. "But I can't afford it. I've only got $1.26 in my bank to start on."—People's Home Journal.

Britain's war debt is $27,636,000,000.

What Makes You Feel Tired?

If it isn't hard work or exercise, then its your blood. Your blood has been poisoned by the bite of a malaria mosquito or by stomach and liver disorders. In some cases low vitality and lack of energy is due to thin, weak blood.

Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic

Enriches the Blood and Purifies the Blood; by this means it Strengthens the body from head to toe and you can soon feel its Strengthening, Invigorating Effect. It contains just what the blood needs, Iron and Quinine, in a form acceptable to the most delicate stomach.

GROVE'S TASTELESS chill TONIC is an exceptionally Good General Strengthening Tonic for the Child, for the Mother or any of the Family, young or old. Pleasant to take. Price 60c.

Perfectly Harmless. Contains no Nux-Vomica or other Poisonous Drugs.

Grove's chill Tonic Tablets

You can now get Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic in Tablet form as well as in Syrup, the kind you have always bought. The Tablets are intended for those who prefer to swallow a tablet rather than a syrup, and as a convenience for those who travel. The tablets are called "GROVE'S chill TONIC TABLETS" and contain exactly the same medicinal properties and produce exactly the same results as Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic which is put up in bottles. The price of either is 60c.



SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King streets, city of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware, on

SATURDAY,
THE 31ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1918,
at 10 o'clohk, A. M.,

the following described Real Estate viz:

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in the city of Wilmington, New Castle County and State of Delaware with a frame dwelling house thereon erected bounded and described as follows towit:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of B. street at the distance of one hundred and twenty one feet and six inches Easterly from the Easterly side of Claymont street thence Southerly parallel with Claymont street One hundred feet to a corner thence Easterly parallel with B. street to the Northwesterly side of land conveyed to the Wilmington and Western Railroad Company thence in a Northeasterly direction by the curved line of said Company's land to the Southerly side of B street aforesaid and thence thereby Westerly forty three feet nine inches to the place of beginning, Be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of David Powell surviving mortgagor and Thomas B. Haugh, Administrator of Arthur Powell, deceased mortgagor and t. t. s. and to be sold by THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del, Aug. 15, 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY,
THE 31ST DAY OF AUGUST 1918
at 10 o'clock, A. M,

the following described Real Estate, viz.:

ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the two story brick dwelling thereon erected situate in the city of Wilmington, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

BEGINNING at a point on the southeasterly side of Scott Street at the distance of one hundred feet northeasterly from the northeasterly side of Delaware Avenue; thence southeasterly parallel with Delaware Avenue one hundred feet to a corner; thence northeasterly and parallel with Scott Street twenty-six feet to another corner; thence northwesterly parallel with the first described line and Delaware Avenue one hundred feet to the aforesaid side of Scott Street, and thence thereby southwesterly twenty-six feet to the place of Beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Arthur G. Heinel and Amelia C. Heinel, his wife, Mortgagors and t. t. s., and to be sold by THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., August 13th, 1918.

NOTICE

CALL FOR REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.—A State Convention of the Republican Party of the State of Delaware will be held at Dover, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of August, A. D, 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of United States Senator, candidate for the office of Representative from the State of Delaware in the sixty-sixth Congress of United States, a candidate for the office of State Treasurer, a candidate for the office of Auditor of accounts and for the purpose of transacting such business as may properly come before it.

The said Convention shall also elect sixteen members of the State Committee.

The said Convention shall consist of one hundred and sixty delegates, apportioned among the several Convention Districts of the State as follows:

Forty delegates to be chosen from the First District.

Thirty-eight delegates to be chosen from the Second District.

Forty delegates to be chosen from the Third District.

Forty-two delegates to be chosen from the Fourth District.

The said delegates shall be apportioned among the several Hundreds, Wards and Districts in the same manner as was done at the last State Convention,

The delegates with their Alternates shall be chosen in accordance with the primary Election Law.

The Executive Committee of the various Districts shall name the Election Officers and in the second, third and fourth convention Districts the places designated by Statute for holding the General Elections shall be designated by the Executive Committee for holding the Primary Election under this call.

Under closing the polls, the judges shall publicly count the votes and make certificates of the results of the Election in uplicates, one of which shall be delvered to the Delegate or Delegates eleited, and the other immediately mailedc to the Secretary of the Republican State Committee at Dover, Delaware.

ALDEN R. BENSON
Chairman, Republican Committee
ISAAC R. BROWN,
Secretary, Republican Committee

HOTEL CHANNELL

Illinois and Pacific Aves.
Atlantic City, N. J.

is situated in the heart of the most fashionable part of Atlantic City. It is centrally located and is midway between all stations and within a stones throw of the largest concrete 17 story resort hotel in the world.

Reasonable Rates. Open surroundings. Rates 200 up.

Hotel Channell has a Beach Front View, with a capacity of 250. Steam heat, running water, and private baths.

The hotel has undergone extensive repairs and renovation during the past winter with more private baths and running water. It is one of the best modern Price Family Hotels in the City noted for its excellent table and best of service. American and European.

Doors and windows screened in summer. Bathing allowed from the hotel.

Write for booklet to get terms for this season. Yours Respectfully,

A. C. CHANNELL,
Owner and Prop.

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

Why use ordinary cough remedies, when BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP has been used so successfully for fifty-two years in all parts of the country for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles. It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. Sold by MIDDLETOWN DRUG CO. INC

He Took Tonall In Time To Build Up His System

When He Realized His Gait Had Begun To Slacken.

"I just began to feel that I was slipping, and needed a tonic to build me up," said Charles Selemeyer, 40 East King Street, York, Pa. "I began to notice I was not as lively as usual, and some of my friends also noticed that I was sort of grouchy. I did not have much of an apetite, and what I did eat I did not relish. I had a bad taste in my mouth, and at every change of the weather I would catch a cold. I felt all out of sorts, and was bothered with catarrh and droppings in my throat, and would sneeze quite often.

"A friend of mine told me what good he had obtained by taking Tonall, and how it had relieved him of his stomach trouble. I thought I would try a bottle, and I am very glad I did as I am feeling already a great improvement. I can hardly get enough to eat. My wife can testify to the improvement of my appetite. I sleep sound, and wake up feeling refreshed, and I am not bothered by sneezing, my head is clear, and I feel cheerful indeed. There is no doubt in my mind at all but that Tonall is a great tonic and system builder, and does all that it is claimed to do.

Tonall is Sold at the

MIDDLETOWN DRUG CO. INC.
Middletown, Del., And
J. A. Jester's, Delaware City

Valve-In-Head Motor Cars

BUICK AND CHEVROLET

SHALLCROSS' GARAGE
E. M. Shallcross, Prop.
Phone 110 for Demonstration



THE TOILET NECESSITIES

of the 20th century women are many and varied. There are certain articles which every woman must have. We have them all in large assortment, to say nothing of our patent medicines and drugs. Everything that a druggist sells can be found at our pharmacy. Give us a call.

MIDDLETOWN DRUG CO.
Earnest A. Truitt, Ph. G. Manager
Middletown, Del.

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY,
THE 17TH DAY OF AUGUST 1918,
at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described Real Estate, viz:

The said house, building or structure is located on a certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in the City of Wilmington, County of New Castle and State of Delaware, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, to-wit:—

BEGINNING at the intersection of the northeasterly side of Vandever Avenue and the northwesterly side of Carter Street; thence northeasterly along said side of Carter Street, one hundred and sixteen feet to a point; thence northwesterly and parallel with Vandever Avenue about eighty feet to another corner; thence southwesterly and parallel with Carter Street, one hundred and sixteen feet to the said northeasterly side of Vandever Avenue; and thence by said northeasterly side of Vandever Avenue, southeasterly eighty feet to the place of Beginning; be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of William N. Newton, owner or reputed owner, and to be sold by THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., July 29th, 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY,
THE 31ST DAY OF AUGUST 1918
at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described Real Estate, viz.:

ALL that certain lot or tract of land situate in New Castle Hundred, New Castle County and State of Delaware, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: BEGINNING at a point on the southeasterly side of the New Castle Branch of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, at the distance of six hundred feet southwesterly from Buttonwood Avenue, thence southeasterly by line of land now or late of James Gregg four hundred and ten feet to a corner, thence southwesterly and parallel with said Railroad to the northeasterly side of the road leading from the State Road to the old Mansion, thence by said side of the said road to the said southeasterly side of said Railroad, and thence thereby northeasterly to the place of beginning. Containing within said bounds four and one half acres more or less. Together with the use of the said road in common with others entitled thereto forever.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Mary C. G. Bayard, Administratrix of John J. Gould, deceased mortgagor, and Mary C. G. Bayard, late Mary C. Gou'd, and to be sold by THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., August 15th, 1918.

TRUCKS TO HIRE!

I wish to inform the public that I own and am operating five Trucks, and am in a position to haul light or heavy freight between any points at any and all times.

Wheat hauling a specialty.

J. K. ORRELL,
Phone, 76-12 Odessa, Del.



TRY A SANDWICH

made with our sugar cured ham. You'll find it delicious. Our hams are cut from healthy young pigs and cured in the good old way with cane sugar and salt. The flesh is firm and tender and the flavor is excellent. Sandwiches made with such ham are a treat. Why not try one?

LEWIS' MEAT MARKET
Phone 86.

Clean-up

Light Weight and Summer Goods.

$8 Palm Beach Suits
85c Men's Shirts
$1.15 Men's Shirts
75c Boys' Shirts
$1.50 Khaki Trousers
$1. 50 White Ducks
$5 White Flannels
Straw Hats 1-2 Price
Genuine Panamas, $3.50
$3.50 and $5 Men's Shoes

Big Stock, all sizes, Good Suits for Men and Young Men, every size and all at Original Prices which are advancing all the time.

Mullin's Home Store
Sixth and Market
WILMINGTON

The Incapables

There are people who seem to think it their bounden duty to spend every cent they get. They live cheerfully and happily on what they make, but spend it all. If they get a raise in wages that goes along with the rest to the last penny. These fellows should really have a care taker—be put on an allowance. They are not fit to manage their money affairs. Nobody is who takes no thought of the future.

4 PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL DEPOSITS. NO CHARGE MADE FOR ANY ACCOUNT

WILMINGTON SAVINGS FUND SOCIETY
S. E. Cor. 9th and Market Sts.,
Wilmington, Delaware

Fourth Annual Firemen's Carnival

SMYRNA, DELAWARE

August 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31, 1918

Biggest and Best Ever

AMUSEMENT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
NEWEST AND BEST NOVELTIES

Big Vaudeville Entertainment

With the Best Talent Available

Band Concerts Each Evening by the Harlan Band of Wilmtngton

Great Free Attraction Each Evening

Mlle. Ruby Ariel Novelty Artist, will do Thrilling Acts

Come and Bring Your Family and Friends. Something to Please them All. Everything Clean and Wholesome.

Special Summer Courses

For teachers.

For those who wish to prepare for a new line of work.

For those who desire to do better work in the positions they now hold and to qualify for better positions.

You know "The only difference between a rut and a grave is length and depth."

Our plan of individual instruction insures to a student the instruction which HE needs, not what Tom, Dick or Harry may require but what he personally needs. In other words, WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF EACH STUDENT.

Practical courses or elective studies. Reasonable rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. Students enter at any time.

Why not arrange for a special course this summer? You will never regret time or money invested in practical training, and this extra effort on your part will go farther than you think towards helping to win the war.

BEACOM BUSINESS COLLEGES

TENTH AND KING STS. MASONIC TEMPLE,
ESTABLISHED 1900
WILMINGTON, DEL. SALISBURY, MD.



Some folks apparently are getting rich with great ease. In fact they are the ones who commenced

By Laying Aside a Fixed Portion of their Income Each Week

and depositing it in a reliable bank. Then when opportunity offered they had the necessary funds for taking advantage of it.

The Peoples National Bank

J. FRANK ELIASON, President, W. K. BETTS, Cashier,
L. SCOTT TOWNSEND, Vice Pres., FRANK R. POOL, Asst. Cashier.

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

JAMES J. ROSS, President. WM. D ENNEY Secretary and Treasu

—INCORPORATED 1847—

KentCounty Mutual Insurance Co

Dover, Del.

Insures Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING

BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE MUTUAL SYSTEM

Has Returned to its Policy-Holders in Dividends and Surrendered Policeis over

$700,000.00

resent Membership Over Nine Thousand, With Over

$13,000,000.00 INSURANCE IN FORCE

AGENTS

WM. B. JESTER, Agent, Delaware City. D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend

AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

DELAWARE COLLEGE

ENLIST IN

the Students' Army Training Corps with a view to becoming an officer. Special course at **Delaware College** begins September 18. 1918, under auspices of War Department. Tuition free to all Delawareans. Uniforms, overcoats, and shoes furnished by the Army. Various courses in Arts and Science, Agriculture, and Engineering (including Marine Transportation). For catalog and other information, write to

E. LAURENCE SMITH, Dean,
Newark, Delaware.

STRENGTH - ORGANIZATION - SERVICE

Three essentials conspicuous in this Company are

(1) STRENGTH of resources and management, which commands confidence.

(2) ORGANIZATION, complete, efficient and vigorous, which assures the ability to serve clients well.

3) SERVICE, that spirit of service which seeks to give clients the most, rather than the fewest facilities.

You can avail yourself of this united strength, organization and service by appointing this Company your Executor or Trustee, or by opening an account in our Banking Department.

SECURITY TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT CO.
Sixth and Market Streets. Wilmington, Del.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Ford Trucks

We have in stock for immediate delivery—the Ford 1 ton Truck Chassis.

$715

Delivered To You

H. A. Burris
Middletown, Del.